

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 173

6 September 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Korean Airlines Incident Evokes Comment, Actions	A 1
TASS Admits Warning Fired	A 1
U.S. Reacts to Soviet Reply	A 1
Shultz Alleges Coverup	A 2
TASS Denies Responsibility	A 2
U.S. Calls for UN Meeting	A 3
PRC at UN Deplores Shootdown	A 3
Wu, Japan's Abe Exchange Views [AFP]	A 4
U.S., Allies Confer on Response	A 4
Reagan Sets U.S. Restrictions	A 5
USSR: U.S. Tries To Block Ties	A 5
U.S. 'Strong Response' Cited [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Sep]	A 6
Briefs: PRC Attends Petroleum Congress	A 7

UNITED STATES

Deng, Others Mourn Senator Jackson's Death	B 1
Education Minister Fetes U.S. Researchers	B 1
Former U.S. 'Spy' John Downey Continues Visit	B 1
Honored at Banquet	B 1
Talks With Cheng Zihua	B 2
Interviewed by XINHUA	B 2
U.S. Oil Experts Meet With Chinese Counterparts	B 3
Briefs: U.S. Delegation in Liaoning	B 3

SOVIET UNION

PRC Source Cited on Upcoming USSR Talks [TANJUG]	C 1
Ceremony Commemorates USSR-Mongolian Fallen	C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Hu Yaobang Planning To Visit Japan in November	D 1
Third Sino-Japanese Governmental Meeting Held	D 1
Gu Mu's Advance Remarks	D 1
Interview with Japan's Abe	D 1
Abe, Party Leave for Meeting	D 2
Beijing Meeting Opens	D 3
Gu Mu At Japanese Banquet	D 3
Wu, Abe Hold Talks	D 4
Zhao Sees Abe, Other Ministers	D 5
Hu Yaobang Meets Abe, Others	D 5
Economic Officials Hold Talks	D 6
Double Taxation Pact Signed	D 7
Ministerial Meeting Ends	D 7
Wan Li Meets Japanese Trade Union Delegation	D 8
State Planning Minister Meets Japan Trade Group	D 8
Wang Zhen Meets Japanese Economic Delegation	D 9
NPC's Peng Chong Meets Japanese Judicial Group	D 9

NPC's Zhao Gucheng Meets Japanese Library Group	D 9
Kang Keqing Meets Japanese Women's Delegation	D 10
International Understanding Group Visits Japan	D 10
Peng Zhen-led Delegation Leaves for DPRK	D 10

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further Coverage of NPC Committee Session	K 1
Peng Zhen Addresses Closing	K 1
Decision on Punishing Criminals	K 2
Presidential Decree on Criminals	K 4
Decision on Trying Criminals	K 4
Presidential Decree on Trials	K 5
Decision on People's Court Law	K 5
Presidential Decree on People's Courts	K 7
Decision on People's Procuratorates Law	K 7
Presidential Decree on Procuratorates	K 8
Law on Maritime Safety	K 8
Presidential Decree on Maritime Law	K 9
Decision To Revise Joint Venture Law	K 9
Presidential Decree on Joint Ventures	K 10
Decision on Powers of Security Organs	K 11
Decision on Postponing Local Elections	K 11
Decision on Retirement Regulations	K 11
Wang Hanbin on Serious Crimes	K 12
Wang Hanbin on Law Revisions	K 13
Coverage of Fifth National Women's Congress	K 15
Leaders Greet Congress	K 15
Party, State Leaders at Opening	K 18
Further on Opening	K 19
Two 'Taiwanese Spies' Executed in Guangzhou	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Hit by Serious Drought in Wake of Floods	O 1
Fujian Curbs Abuses Against Overseas Chinese	O 1
Jiangsu To Give Preference to Foreign Investors	O 2
Jiangsu: Nanjing PLA Commander Honors Fighter	O 3
Jiangxi's Bai Dongcai Addresses Nanchang Cadets	O 3
Jiangxi Holds County, Commune Industry Meeting	O 4
Jiangxi To Control Scope of Capital Construction	O 5
Shandong's Su Yiran Receives Business Delegates	O 6
Shandong Commentary on Enterprise Consolidation	O 6
Shanghai's Baoshan Steel Reshuffles Leadership	O 7
Shanghai International Airport Expansion Begins	O 7

NORTHEAST REGION

Gansu Party Work Conference Concludes 2 Sep	T 1
Gansu Stresses Cultivation of Qualified Cadres	T 2
Qinghai Governor Huang Jingbo Briefs Reporters	T 3
Shaanxi Social Order, Flood Work Discussed	T 4
Shaanxi Capital Construction Meeting Concludes	T 4
Xinjiang Overfulfills Cotton Procurement Quota	T 5

TAIWAN

Reaction to Downing of Korean Airliner	V 1
Message From ROK President	V 1
Foreign Minister, ROK Envoy Confer	V 1
U.S. Senators, Mrs Chennault Visit Taiwan	V 1
Meet Premier Sun	V 1
Meet Economics Minister Chao	V 2
CAA Director Suspends Philippine Airlines Rights	V 2
PRC Defector Joins ROC Air Force 1 Sep	V 3

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

USSR Attack on KAL Plane 'Crude,' 'Rash Act'	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 2 Sep]	
TA KUNG PAO Assesses Downing of Airliner [3 Sep]	W 2
Luo Fu Allegedly Released, Holds New Post	W 3
[CHISHIH NIENTAI No 9, 1 Sep]	
Guangdong To Adopt 'Wider' Open-Door Policy	W 4
[WEN WEI PO 6 Sep]	

KOREAN AIRLINES INCIDENT EVOKES COMMENT, ACTIONS

TASS Admits Warning Fired

OW030832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 2 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS admitted in a statement this evening that a Soviet anti-air defense aircraft fired "warning shots with tracer shells" at an airliner that crossed into Soviet airspace.

A South Korean Boeing 747 passenger airliner carrying 269 people en route from New York to Seoul disappeared after straying its course early Thursday. After news agencies reported it was shot down by a Soviet fighter plane, TASS announced yesterday the violation by an "unidentified" plane of Soviet airspace and the loss of the airliner, but it did not mention anything about the Soviet shooting.

Today's announcement followed waves of protests by leaders of the U.S. and other Western countries, the South Korean authorities and public opinion of the world.

The TASS statement said the airliner "spent more than two hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the island of Sakhalin," "did not react to radio signals of the Soviet dispatcher services," and then "a Soviet aircraft fired warning shots with tracer shells along the flying route of the plane." The TASS statement said American reports indicated the relevant U.S. services followed the flight of the plane throughout its duration. It blamed the U.S. for taking no steps to get the plane back to an international flight route. It termed the "intrusion" into the Soviet airspace by the airliner "a pre-planned act to attain special intelligence aims." The U.S. even produced evidence to prove the attack and requested the U.N. Security Council to debate the matter. The statement said in conclusion TASS was authorized to express the Soviet leaders' regret over the loss of lives in the incident.

U.S. Reacts to Soviet Reply

OW021158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department said today it has received a "totally inadequate" reply from the Soviet Union to U.S. requests for an explanation of the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean commercial airliner carrying 269 passengers. Department spokesman John Hughes said that the Soviet reply sent by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko did not acknowledge that the Soviet Union had shot down the plane, nor did it accept any responsibility for the incident. "That's why we consider this explanation totally unsatisfactory," he said.

At the same time, President Reagan, now on vacation in California, today demanded an immediate and full account of the incident from Moscow. An emergency task force had been formed within the administration working on views and recommendations to the President who will cut short his vacation.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt who met twice with Soviet officials in Washington today emphasized in a TV appearance that the United States "can prove" that the South Korean aircraft was shot down by the Soviet Union. "Our information is not simply based on our own sources," he said. "We have very good sources of information." Burt said that the South Korean airliner was "engaged by Soviet fighter planes" and that the Soviet pilot was clearly under the control of and in continuous contact with ground authorities.

"In fact we know that the fighter went very close to the aircraft, flew up one side of the aircraft, flew down the other side of the aircraft and then engaged the aircraft and attacked it. And it is very clear to us that when that attack order was given, the (Soviet) pilot of that aircraft knew that he was striking a commercial airliner," he said. He also said when Secretary Shultz goes to Madrid next week, he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko "not just to sustain a dialogue" but to tell him "first hand face to face what we feel about this atrocious action." Asked about the impact of the incident on arms talks and U.S.-Soviet relations, Burt said that the administration will certainly have to think about the implications of this for the broader relations.

Shultz Alleges Coverup

OW031238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz today accused the Soviet Union of putting up a "brazen and elaborate" cover-up of the facts concerning the "inhuman Soviet attack" on a civilian South Korean jetliner. "No cover-up, however brazen and elaborate, can change this reality or absolve the Soviet Union of its responsibility to explain its behavior. The world is waiting for the Soviet Union to tell the truth," Shultz said.

Through TASS, the Soviet Union said for the first time today that its fighter had fired "warning shots" at an intruding South Korean airliner. It did not acknowledge Soviet responsibility for shooting down the aircraft. Instead it accused the U.S. of failing to take steps to stop the violation of the air space of the Soviet Union, and thus allowing the "death of people ... for unseemly political purposes."

In response to the Soviet charge, Shultz said "the United States was not aware that the (South) Korean airliner was in jeopardy until after it was shot down. Our first knowledge of this incident was based on subsequent analysis of Soviet defense activity." "There is no indication that the Soviets tried to warn the plane by firing tracers." Shultz said, "The Soviet Union must accept the responsibility for having shot down an unarmed commercial airliner, taking the lives of 269 human beings."

President Ronald Reagan cut short his vacation in California and returned to Washington later today for an urgent meeting with his top advisers to make a formal review of the matter. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes indicated that they reviewed "a range of options that focus on a measured response to this incident."

TASS Denies Responsibility

OW040740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 3 (XINHUA) -- A TASS statement today accused the United States "of mounting a worldwide rabid anti-Soviet campaign", and continued to deny responsibility for the loss of the South Korean airliner. The Soviet official news agency said, "Washington is feverishly covering up traces of the provocation staged against the Soviet Union with the utilisation of the South Korean plane." "The corresponding U.S. services had a direct relation to this provocation," TASS said. The TASS statement quoted U.S. President Reagan as asking, "How one can conduct negotiations with a state which is capable of such actions?" This showed that the "U.S. Administration is going out of its way to disrupt the process of the normalisation of the situation in the world, to evade solving problems facing the world which are vital to the interests of nations," the statement said.

U.S. Calls for UN Meeting

OW020909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The United States today called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the shooting down of a South Korean commercial airliner Boeing 747 by a Soviet fighter on Wednesday. The request was contained in a letter sent to the president of the Security Council by the U.S. Permanent Mission here tonight.

The letter said: "The United States Government considers this action of the Soviet military authorities against a civil air transport vehicle a flagrant and serious attack on the safety of international civil aviation." This unprovoked resort to force "must be deplored and condemned by the international community and by world public opinion," the letter stressed.

According to a U.N. source, the Council is expected to hold an urgent meeting tomorrow afternoon. U.S. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said this afternoon in a statement that he was "following closely" the development of the situation.

PRC at UN Deplores Shootdown

OW030912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Security Council this afternoon began a debate on the shooting down by the Soviet Union of a South Korean Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard at the request of the United States, South Korea, Japan, Canada and Australia.

The United States took the lead in lambasting the Soviet Union with its representative Charles Lichenstein accusing it of committing a "wanton, deliberate and calculated murder," "an expression of contempt for civilized mankind."

Kim Kyong-won, permanent observer for South Korea, said the action by Soviet military authorities against the Korean Airlines aircraft "is clearly in violation of the legal norms and the generally accepted standards of international civil aviation." He demanded the Soviet Union give a full and detailed account of what happened, make a full apology and give complete compensation for the loss of the aircraft as well as to the families of the passengers and crew members who were killed.

Speaking at the meeting, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qinq said, "We were shocked at and deplored the incident in which a Soviet fighter went so far as to have shot down a South Korean airliner, killing all the passengers and crew members on board, including quite a number of Chinese compatriots from China's Taiwan Province and Hong Kong." He expressed his deep sympathy for the families of the victims.

Representatives of Japan, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Britain, Zaire, New Zealand and Federal Germany also spoke at the meeting. They expressed shock and indignation at this disaster. Some called for an urgent and thorough investigation to be made by the International Air Transport Association, in cooperation with the secretary general of the United Nations, and charged it to report the findings back to the Council as a matter of the utmost urgency. They asked for further explanation from the Soviet Union and demanded its full cooperation in the investigation.

The Soviet representative Recharad Ovchinnikov however, described the United States request for the Security Council meeting to meet as "a cover and a propagand display, calculated to present the Soviet Union in a false light."

WU, Japan's Abe Exchange Views

OW041734 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told a meeting of Chinese and Japanese cabinet ministers in Beijing today China expresses its "profound shock and regret" over the reported Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner near Sakhalin, according to Japanese press reports.

At the opening plenary session of the three-day conference, Mr. Wu said the incident had caused "strong repercussions throughout the world," the Japanese news agency JIJI reported from the Chinese capital. Mr Wu's remarks echoed China's earlier official reactions to the reported Soviet missile attack on the Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet liner which crashed on Thursday with 269 people aboard while flying from Anchorage to Seoul.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department expressed its shock and regret over the incident (?as) did the Chinese envoy yesterday at a U.N. Security Council meeting in the [words indistinct] New York.

At the ministerial meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe repeated Japan's position that "any attack on a civil aircraft for any reason could never be condoned," JIJI reported.

U.S., Allies Confer on Response

OW051106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The United States is consulting with its allies on how to respond to the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner while the Soviet Union accuses South Korea of "intrusion of Soviet airspace," according to reports reaching here.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said Sunday that "We are convinced that that aircraft (the South Korean airliner) was a commercial airliner and there was a very good chance that the Soviet Union fully understood that when they shot at it and destroyed it." He said it is "preposterous to think that the Soviets concluded that was a spy plane" because the Soviets tracked the plane for two and a half hours as it went in and out of the Soviet space and before it was shot down the Soviet pilot had established visual contact with the South Korean plane.

Meanwhile chief of the main staff of the Soviet anti-aircraft defense forces Colonel-General Semyon Romanov was quoted by TASS as saying the outlines of the South Korean airliner "resemble much those of the American reconnaissance plane RS-135." He said the Soviet interceptor pilot "made warning shots with tracer shells along the course of the intruder plane to draw the crew's attention to the gross violation of the airspace of another state." "Rules provide also for such a measure," he added.

However, Burt said the Soviet statements on the matter "evade responsibility for its action." On the other hand, he said, "implicit in their statements is the recognition that they indeed shot the airplane down."

He pointed out that this incident "has to cast a shadow" over the U.S.-Soviet relations. Burt said President Reagan has been given a set of recommendations and is studying those recommendations. Reagan met with national security advisors last Friday and met with congressional leadership Sunday on the matter.

In Moscow, Colonel-General Romanov said that this year alone, "American combat planes, including carrier-based ones, violated the Soviet border in the region of the Kurile Islands on nine occasions," TASS reported Sunday. He added that "Violations by American planes occurred this year in the Bering Strait in the region of Ratmanov Island." Observers in Moscow noted that this is the first time that the Soviet Union has made public any U.S. violation of the Soviet airspace this year.

Reagan Sets U.S. Restrictions

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA IN English 0749 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan tonight announced a series of restrictions on the Soviet Union in response to the downing of a South Korean commercial plane by a Soviet missile. In a nationally televised speech from the White House Oval Office, Reagan said the United States has notified the Soviet Union of the following restrictions:

Cancellation of the renewal of a bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation, which was first signed in 1973 and renewed for 18 months in June of this year; suspension of negotiations on several bilateral arrangements under consideration, including planned scientific and cultural exchanges; continuation of the previous U.S. order denying the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, the right to fly to the United States and examination of additional steps with regard to aeroflot facilities in this country.

Reagan said that the United States is "cooperating with other countries to find better means to ensure the safety of civil aviation and to join us in not accepting Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community unless, and until, the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice."

He then announced basic demands which include a full account by the Soviet Union of what happened, a request to send vessels into Soviet waters to search for wreckage and bodies, and Soviet compensation for the families of the 269 people who were killed after the commercial airliner was attacked. Reagan said that these demands will be presented by Secretary of State George Shultz to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko when they meet soon in Madrid.

Reagan coupled his announcement of these actions with an appeal for larger military spending urging members of Congress to approve key defense issues including funds for the MX missile program next year. But he made it clear that the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe will not be suspended as a result of the airliner incident.

USSR: U.S. Tries To Block Talks

OW060205 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today accused the United States of staging an anti-Soviet campaign around a South Korean airliner [KAL] incident", which was aimed at "bringing about a further aggravation of the international situation and obstructing the arms limitation talks." In a commentary, the official Soviet new agency TASS charged that "all the actions of Washington aim at blocking the talks and deploying first-strike weapons on the European continent."

The Soviet Union and the United States will begin another round of talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe on September 6 in Geneva.

TASS also accused the Reagan administration of "following a line toward aggravating relations with the U.S.S.R. from the very beginning of his presidency" and said it has "actually led into an impasse all the previous and current talks on issues of vital importance for curbing the arms race and ensuring the security of peoples."

Meanwhile, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA said in a commentary today that if the United States sticks to its present stand on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Geneva talks are hopeless of progress. However, the commentary said, it is not too late for Washington to change its mind. If the United States shows interest in reaching an agreement based on equality, the commentary added, it is possible to obtain some gains at the Geneva talks.

U.S. 'Strong Response' Cited

HK040752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 83 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by correspondent Zhang Yunwen: "Serious International Civil Aviation Incident"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's effrontery in shooting down a Korean Airlines passenger plane immediately caused a tremendous shock here and on the international scene. It has become a major political affair in the recent international situation.

The United States rapidly took action and made a strong response. On the morning of 1 September, White House spokesman Speakes read out a statement issued in the name of President Reagan, condemning "this horrifying atrocity." Reagan himself hurried back to the White House from his California vacation ahead of schedule to consult with his advisers on countermoves, and also set up a special group to assist. The most formidable American move is to seize on the Soviet weak point in concealing the truth, press forward steadily, and force the Soviet Union into a more and more passive predicament.

According to information from the U.S. State Department, Gromyko sent a telegram to Shultz saying that an unidentified aircraft violated Soviet airspace, failed to respond to Soviet queries and warnings, and continued flying toward the Sea of Japan. TASS had issued a similar explanation a bit earlier, without mentioning that the plane had been shot down. The U.S. Government held that this explanation was incomplete and unsatisfactory. At a press conference Shultz related how Soviet military aircraft had chased and destroyed the South Korean airliner, which had strayed into Soviet airspace, and further demanded an explanation from the Soviet Union. U.S. departments concerned also provided detailed information on how the Soviet Union had shot down the plane. Japanese intelligence organs also made public a recording of radio chat made when the Soviet plane was ordered to attack. However a TASS communique issued on the evening of 1 September still made no mention of Soviet aircraft firing at the South Korean plane. On the next evening TASS issued a statement which, while acknowledging that Soviet aircraft had "flown along the airliner's track," said that "warning shots" had been fired, after which the airliner continued flying toward the Sea of Japan. Shultz spoke to reporters again on this matter, condemning the Soviet statement as completely concealing the truth and demanding that the Soviet Union accept responsibility for shooting down the airliner. He also declared: "The whole world is waiting for the Soviet Union to tell the truth," thus putting pressure on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's behavior in concealing things in every possible way, not daring to face the facts, can only further inflame international outrage. Governments and public opinion in every country have confirmed and condemned the Soviet Union's shooting down of the South Korean airliner. They have refuted the Soviet Union's statements -- made to exonerate itself -- that the South Korean aircraft "with no markings" violated Soviet airspace; they declared that no matter whether the South Korean airliner had strayed into or violated Soviet airspace, the Soviet action in shooting down a passenger plane was intolerable violation of international law and the principles of international relations. Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN published an editorial which said that supplementary documents drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Organization in August 1981 stated that "weapons must not be used under any circumstances" when preventing a civil aircraft from straying off course.

While exposing the Soviet Union's "shameless lies," the United States joined with the South Korean authorities and Japan in demanding that UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar convene an emergency meeting of the Security Council to discuss the incident.

According to reports, at the Security Council meeting on 2 September the U.S. and Soviet delegates attacked each other. The U.S. delegate accused the Soviet Union of "irresponsible, premeditated murder" in shooting down the South Korean airliner. The Soviet delegate rejected the accusation demanding that the Soviet Union accept responsibility, and in turn attacked the U.S. demand for convening the Security Council meeting as "a propaganda move to find a pretext for U.S. militarist policy by distorting the image of the Soviet Union."

U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Hartman said that the Soviet Union's shooting down of the South Korean airliner was an issue not between the United States and the Soviet Union, but between the Soviet Union and the entire international community. However, observers here say that this incident will inevitably affect U.S.-Soviet relations. In July this year the two countries signed a grain agreement, and President Reagan ordered the rescinding of the ban on sales of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. Secretary of State Shultz will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Madrid next week for talks on arms control and human rights issues. He may also hold discussions on a summit meeting between the two countries. Now, the WALL STREET JOURNAL says that just when U.S.-Soviet relations had warmed up a bit, the airliner incident "will at the least set back the relations between them." Some people even say that the shooting down of the airliner has been a blow at the chances of improving U.S.-Soviet relations. However, a news analysis in the BOSTON GLOBE put forward a somewhat different view, saying that as far as the Reagan administration was concerned, "actions have always been more moderate than words," and U.S. handling of this affair may strengthen Reagan's hand in dealing with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

PRC ATTENDS PETROLEUM CONGRESS -- London, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Remaining proved recoverable oil resources in the world can last more than 30 years provided the average oil development rate is maintained at about 3 billion tonnes a year, it was concluded at the 11th World Petroleum Congress (WPC) which closed here today. The congress, which opened on August 28, was regarded by most delegates as a success. 134 scientific and technological papers were presented and discussed during the five-day session. Four of the papers were presented by Chinese specialists. They mainly concerned Chinese geology and prospective oil and gas resources. A 25-member delegation from the People's Republic of China attended the WPC. The next congress will be held four years later in Houston, USA. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 3 Sep 83 OW]

DENG, OTHERS MOURN SENATOR HENRY JACKSON'S DEATH

OW031036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Messages of condolences have been sent from Beijing to Mrs. Helen Jackson, expressing grief at the death of Senator Henry Jackson.

The message from Deng Xiaoping says, "I would like to extend to you my deep condolences. He will be remembered as China's friend."

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, says in his message, "Senator Jackson will be remembered for his contributions to the promotion of Sino-U.S. relations."

Han Xian, vice minister of foreign affairs, says in his message, "Senator Jackson worked hard for many years to promote Sino-U.S. relations and made positive contributions toward this end." "We will always remember him as China's old friend," he says.

Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, says in a message from Washington, "Senator Jackson was an outstanding statesman who served with distinction in many important posts in the U.S. Congress and in many other important duties. He had long been dedicated to better relations between the United States and China and made major contributions to this end." "His passing is a great loss to us all," says the message.

EDUCATION MINISTER FETES U.S. RESEARCHERS

OW031548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Education, He Dongchang, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of 12 American participants in a China-U.S. workshop on "advances in computational engineering mechanics." The workshop, part of the Sino-U.S. scientific and cultural exchange program, will be held in the northeast China coastal city of Dalian from September 5-10. More than 30 Chinese researchers will take part.

He Dongchang said the workshop would provide a good opportunity for Chinese and American researchers to share their achievements. Chinese workshop participants were also present at the banquet.

FORMER U.S. 'SPY' JOHN DOWNEY CONTINUES VISIT

Honored at Banquet

OW021736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- A banquet was held tonight to welcome John Downey back to China -- ten years after he was expelled from the country as a convicted U.S. spy. Downey was sentenced to life imprisonment after his aircraft was shot down over northeast China in 1952, and freed for good behavior in 1973. He returned to China for the first time yesterday as a guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

At tonight's banquet, Wang Bingnan, president of the association, said Downey's unhappy experiences here were mainly a result of U.S. Government policy toward China at the time. "Although this is the first time we have met, I have known your name for a long time. You were often mentioned during the ambassadorial talks between China and the United States in 1955," he added. Wang also praised Downey for his friendly feelings toward the Chinese people after returning to the U.S.

I. 6 Sep 83

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

In reply, Downey said he had been planning to come to China again for some time, and was glad to be back at last.

Talks With Cheng Zihua

OW040750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- John Downey, a former CIA agent who had been imprisoned for over 20 years in China for espionage, said here today he had a strong conviction that U.S.-Chinese friendship is in the interest of the two peoples when he was expelled from China in 1973.

When Cheng Zihua, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference met him here this morning, Downey told Cheng that friendship between the two peoples can promote relations between the U.S. and Chinese Governments. That is one of the reasons for his present visit here as a guest for the first time, he said. Cheng Zihua praised Downey for his efforts in promoting Sino-U.S. friendship after returning to the United States. Cheng also said that it was the U.S. Government policy toward China at the time that led to Downey's unhappy experience here.

On his impression of his three-day stay in Beijing, Downey said he found a lot of changes here. Many new houses have been built in the city proper and suburbs. People now wear clothes of a better variety, no longer those uniformed blue and grey suits. When Cheng said Downey had chosen a good time to visit Beijing in term of its weather, Downey said with a smile "I know September is a good time since I have had a 20-year-long experience here."

Interviewed By XINHUA

OW041632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- John Downey, a former CIA agent and prisoner of over 20 years in China, said here today that he was optimistic about U.S.-Chinese relations since both countries have basic interests and advantages in this relationship. In an interview with XINHUA here this evening at the Fragrant Hills Hotel where he is staying, Downey said that it is important for the two countries to work together. So long as the two countries base their relations on the Shanghai communique and the joint communique on August 1982, they can make considerable progress.

Downey was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1954 by a Chinese military tribunal after his aircraft was shot down over China's northeast in 1952. He was released for good behaviour in 1973 when the two countries had started a process of normalizing their relations. He is now a guest here at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

On his purpose to visit a country where he had been imprisoned for over 20 years, he said that last winter when there occurred some frictions between the two countries in their relations, he thought it was time to visit China and see what he could do to contribute to improving relations between the two countries. Besides he was curious to see changes that have taken place in China and wanted to provide his wife with a chance to return to her motherland.

Downey said that he was quite scared and tense in 1952 when he was captured by the Chinese since he was quite ignorant about the country. However, he received no physical abuse during his imprisonment. Instead, he was given enough necessities and reading materials. He was allowed to visit several Chinese cities.

I. 6 Sep 83

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

His mother was also allowed to visit him in prison on four occasions through the arrangement of the "Red Cross" Society of China. Therefore, when he left China in 1973 he had a great respect for the Chinese people.

He said in a tough and dangerous world, it is very important for the United States and China to reach common understanding. "From my own point of view, as far as America is concerned, you really need friends in this world, friends at difficult times as well as good times. We have made some progress in that direction and we have a lot of more work to do," he added.

U.S. OIL EXPERTS MEET WITH CHINESE COUNTERPARTS

LD052329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- A group of 38 American petroleum experts and geologists led by Professor William C. Macquown of the University of Kentucky had an academic session with their Chinese counterparts today.

They swapped experience and information about petroleum exploration and development in both countries.

This evening, Professor Mao Yisheng, vice president of the Chinese Association of Science and Technology, treated the American visitors to a roast duck dinner, which was attended by Chinese Vice-Minister of Petroleum Industry Zhao Zongnai.

The Americans will visit Renqiu and Dagang oilfields and tour Zhenjiang, Yangzhou and Guangzhou in the next two weeks.

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION IN LIAONING -- At the invitation of the China Academy of Sciences, an eight-member U.S. delegation of scholars and experts arrived in Shenyang from Beijing on 28 August to attend the Sino-U.S. seminar on metal erosion to be held in Shenyang from 28 August to 2 September. Some 20 academic reports will be read at the seminar. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 83 SK]

PRC SOURCE CITED ON UPCOMING USSR TALKS

LD021236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 2 Sep 83

[By Bozidar Djurica]

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (TANJUG) -- High-level Sino-Soviet diplomatic talks scheduled for September 8 will relate to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the military situation on the Sino-Soviet border.

This was announced on Friday by a well-informed Chinese source who stressed that each of the above issues had a bearing on the problem of China's security. This problem can in no way be by-passed, for the removal of the elements threatening China's security must be the first step in showing good-will to open the process of normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations, said the source.

The Soviet side at the talks in Beijing will be represented by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. This will be the first talks at such a high level held at China's invitation in the past ten years or so marked by strained bilateral relations.

The well-informed Chinese source, commenting on Sino-Soviet relations, said that in the immediate future China expected no major changes in the development of bilateral relations. Viewed in the long term, however, there will be a normalisation because the existing unnatural state of affairs is not in the interest of the two countries and their peoples, he added.

So far Beijing has made no public statements on its view regarding Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's proposal.

Some observers here say that China's reserve towards the proposal comes as no surprise because at present it leaves China with more elbow room than the Soviet Union has. They say that this is all the more important since U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger is due in Beijing after Kapitsa.

CEREMONY COMMEMORATES USSR-MONGOLIAN FALLEN

OW031429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The People's Government of Zhangbei County in north China's Heibei Province today laid a wreath at a local monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces during the anti-fascist war.

The wreath-laying is to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945).

The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed "Eternal glory to the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces army-men".

Cao Enpu, magistrate of the People's Government of the Zhangbei County, was present.

HU YAOBANG PLANNING TO VISIT JAPAN IN NOVEMBER

OW041116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang will pay a visit to Japan in late November at the invitation of the Japanese Government, reliable sources disclosed here today.

The sources said that Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian broke the news this afternoon at a session of the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting this afternoon. Wu was quoted as saying that Hu Yaobang will visit Japan in late November and exchange views with Japanese leaders on the prospects of Sino-Japanese relations and that will surely exert a great impact and far-reaching influence on the bilateral relations.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe expressed hearty welcome to Hu Yaobang's visit, saying that it would be of extreme importance, the sources said.

THIRD SINO-JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL MEETING HELD

Gu Mu's Advance Remarks

OW030003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan expect to expand and accelerate their cooperation through discussions at the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting to be held next week in Beijing, State Councillor Gu Mu told XINHUA today.

Gu, who has headed the Chinese delegations to all Sino-Japanese talks, said Japan would send six cabinet ministers led by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shintaro Abe to attend the latest round. Five state councillors in charge of diplomatic and economic affairs and two government ministers will attend for China. "It is a pioneering event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations -- and something seldom seen in international relations -- to have so many important officials gather to evaluate the development of economic cooperation between two countries," Gu said.

The two previous rounds of governmental talks defined economic and technical cooperative projects and signed agreements on them, Gu said, adding that the meetings also laid a solid foundation for future, long-term cooperation. "The projects defined by the two sides will be completed as scheduled. They also helped accumulate much experience in the process of cooperation," he said.

Gu said the third session, to be held here from September 4 to 6, would be expanded to discuss issues in a broader scope. "It is not only necessary, but also possible to expand and speed up the steps for cooperation. In this, I am willing to have a full exchange of views with our Japanese friends," Gu said. "We have every reason to believe that this meeting will be better than the two previous sessions, and will contribute to the development of stable, long-term relations and cooperation between our two countries," he added.

Gu Mu and Shintaro Abe will hold a joint press conference following the meetings.

Interview With Japan's Abe

OW031056 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 (XINHUA correspondent Liu Wenyu) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today described the relations between Japan and China as good in the past decade and expected further progress in their economic, cultural and scientific cooperation in the coming decade.

Abe made public his views in an exclusive interview with correspondents of the XINHUA news agency and the PEOPLE'S DAILY of China. In the interview he reviewed the development of the friendly ties between the two countries since the normalization of relations between them in 1972.

He said that it is the common desire of both the Japanese and Chinese people to develop relations between the two countries on the triple principle of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability," which is in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Abe said, "Five Japanese cabinet members are to go to Beijing the day after tomorrow to attend the Japan-China ministerial meeting. General Secretary Hu Yaobang will visit Japan in November. We will seize the opportunities afforded by these occasions to usher the present fine relations into a 'new decade' in order to lay a solid foundation for the expansion and strengthening of our economic cooperation and cultural, scientific and technical exchanges." Abe said that Japan would provide further economic and technical assistance for China's economic development.

On Japan's relations with the United States, Abe said that Japan would strengthen its alliance with the United States through contacts between leaders of the two countries. On Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, Abe said that as a result of the Soviet occupation of Japan's northern territories, its military build-up there and its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Japanese-Soviet relations have remained in a grim state.

On Japan's foreign policy, Abe said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Abe himself would pursue the goal of making Japan open to the world. As a member of the West Japan would base itself on solid ties with the United States as a contribution to world peace and stability, and as a member of Asia Japan would make efforts to promote its friendly and cooperative relations with China and other neighbors as a contribution to peace and prosperity in the continent, Abe said.

Abe, Party Leave for Meeting

OW040800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and five other cabinet members left here today for Beijing to attend the third Sino-Japanese Government members conference. The conference has become a periodical event between the two countries since members of China's State Council and Japan's Cabinet members met in Beijing for the first time between December 3-5 in 1980.

Speaking at a party before the departure, Abe reviewed the smooth development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the past decade since they established diplomatic relations in 1972. He said that "The holding, at the beginning of the second decade, of the third Sino-Japanese Government members conference will be of historic significance."

The other five officials in Abe's company on the Beijing visit are Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko; International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno; Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Jun Shiozaki.

I. 6 Sep 83

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Beijing Meeting Opens

OWO41544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting opened here today to discuss the international situation, Chinese and Japanese economic and financial policies and bilateral relations and make an appraisal of the Sino-Japanese relations.

State Councillor Gu Mu, who heads the Chinese delegations to the Sino-Japanese talks, said at the opening ceremony: "This is a major event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Different from ordinary bilateral talks, it is held between government leaders of the two countries to strengthen mutual understanding and trust, and it is a good form to push their friendly relations and cooperation forward in the direction of peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability." Gu Mu expressed the belief that with the concerted efforts of the two sides, the meeting will certainly achieve fruitful results.

Shintaro Abe, head of the Japanese delegation and minister of foreign affairs, said: [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1507 GMT on 4 September carries a report on this meeting which here adds the following: "It is of great significance that the leaders of the two countries get together in such a manner to frankly exchange their views."] Since the normalization of relations between the two countries, their cooperation has developed in all fields, which has deepened their mutual understanding and led to the establishment of relations of mutual trust. He said he hoped that the two governments would make unswerving efforts to build up a solid system of cooperation on the basis of mutual trust.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian expressed his satisfaction over the development of Sino-Japanese relations. He said China is willing to make efforts with Japan to promote their friendly cooperation and their relations of mutual trust.

Other Chinese delegates who spoke at the meeting included Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance; Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the state planning commission; He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Chen Puru, minister of railways; and Ma Yi, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

Japanese delegates who also spoke at the meeting were Noboru Takeshita, minister of finance; Iwazo Kaneko, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry; Takashi Hasegawa, minister of transport; and Jun Shiozaki, director-general of economic planning agency. [The XINHUA Domestic cast here adds: "Those who spoke on both sides unanimously pledged to make contributions to consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world."]

Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, attended the meeting as official delegates.

Gu Mu at Japanese Banquet

OWO41858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu today voiced the hope that more fruitful results would be achieved at the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting so that the relations between the two countries would continue to develop. Gu Mu made these remarks at a banquet given by him for Japanese Cabinet members attending the current meeting.

I. 6 Sep 83

D 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

He said: "This year is the 11th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, and also the 5th anniversary of the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty between China and Japan. Since 1972, the relations between the two countries have developed soundly, and gratifying results have been achieved in their friendly contacts in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and through both official and non-governmental channels." Gu Mu expressed the hope that the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting will achieve even better and more fruitful results than the two previous meetings in the interest of the growing relations between the two countries.

Japanese minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe said last year the heads of state of the two countries exchanged visits. The two sides decided that their relations would be further expanded in line with the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability on the basis established in the past decade. He said: "The present international situation is very grave. There will exist many unstable factors. It cannot be said that we are going too far no matter how we stress the importance of the three principles." Abe said that the convocation of the third meeting is precisely aimed at developing the relations of the two countries in line with these three principles.

Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and the members of the Chinese delegation attending the third meeting were present at the banquet.

The Japanese guests arrived here this afternoon.

Wu, Abe Hold Talks

OW051904 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, held talks at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse this morning with Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Sino-Japanese bilateral relations.

A source close to the talks revealed that both sides pledged to continually take a positive attitude and active measures to develop even more vigorously the relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual trust between China and Japan in the next decade. The Chinese side appreciated Prime Minister Nakasone's full attention to developing Japan's relations with China. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Wu Xueqian reaffirmed the invitation to Prime Minister Nakasone to visit China. Abe said he would relay this message to Prime Minister Nakasone.

Both sides expressed their determination to continually maintain and further develop the momentum in promoting economic cooperation between the two countries in recent years. Foreign Minister Abe said: The Japanese Government is willing to continually cooperate with China in developing its economic construction, particularly in developing its energy resources and facilities for the social basis. With regard to the second group of Japanese Government loans, both sides agreed to accelerate the pace of making such loans available as soon as possible.

The two foreign ministers also agreed to take positive measures to continually promote cultural exchanges and visits between the young people of the two countries. Both sides expressed interest in promoting exchanges and cooperating in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and in other scientific and technical fields.

I. 6 Sep 83

D 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

They also expressed willingness to organize the departments concerned in the two countries to strengthen their ties and enthusiastically cooperate in this regard. The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on various international issues of mutual concern, particularly issues with regard to the situation in Asia.

Zhao Sees Abe, Other Ministers

OWO51546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today the results of the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting will promote mutual understanding and trust and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang said this when he met with six Japanese ministers attending the meeting this afternoon.

He said the two sides have held friendly and sincere talks on questions of common interest and their meeting is very successful. "Important government officials of the two countries have come together to discuss the questions. This is an effective form and shows the trend of the growing relations between the two countries," he added. "It is our hope," Zhao Ziyang said, "that the meeting will get richer in content and better in quality."

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said he agreed with Premier Zhao Ziyang's appraisal of the meeting, adding that by means of the meeting the ministers of the two countries have established friendship. He said that since the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, relations have developed very well. Such relations have laid a good foundation for the next decade. He said he is looking forward to closer cooperation in economy, culture and exchange of visits.

Zhao Ziyang said: "In the 80's and in 90's China will continue to pursue the policy of opening up to the outside world. At present cooperation between China and other countries is expanding as are the forms of cooperation. The laws concerning cooperation have been improved." He said: "In foreign economic cooperation, we place great hopes on Japan. I think that by cooperation we will make up for each other's deficiencies. The establishment of long-term and stable systems of economic cooperation between China and Japan is beneficial to the development of both economies and is also in the interests of the two peoples. He hoped the cooperation will be larger in scale, faster and more wide-ranging. Zhao Ziyang said since Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone came to power, the latter had often expressed his enthusiasm for the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. I am willing to say once again that the Chinese Government welcomes the prime minister to visit China whenever he wishes.

Abe said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has a strong desire to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship and that the prime minister hopes to meet Zhao Ziyang at the earliest possible date.

State Councillor Gu Mu and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were present at the meeting.

Hu Yaobang Meets Abe, Others

OWO51556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist party Central Committee, today extended congratulations to the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting on its good results.

Talking with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and five other Japanese ministers attending the meeting, Hu said he hoped the results will materialize. "There are good prospects for trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, he said. Noting that more than ten years have passed since the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations, Hu Yaobang said: "The two countries should continue to expand exchanges and increase mutual understanding and trust. This is important for developing their political relations."

Abe said the good relations between Japan and China will contribute to peace in Asia and in the whole world. He said that the Japanese people and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone are looking forward with warm feelings to general secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan in November this year. He said that he has brought the prime minister's warm greetings to the general secretary.

Hu Yaobang asked the Japanese ministers to convey his good wishes to Prime Minister Nakasone.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor Gu Mu and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

A reception was held this evening to mark the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting, given by Japanese Ambassador to China Hasue Katori. Among the guests were Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and other Chinese officials. [A report by Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese at 1518 GMT on September 6 said that State Councillor Gu Mu also was present]

Economic Officials Hold Talks

OW051536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- A top Chinese official has asked Japan to increase its imports from China to right an expected trade imbalance between the two countries.

In the third Sino-Japanese governmental discussions which opened here today, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, told Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Sosuki Uno that falling prices for oil and coal would lead to a decrease in Japan's imports from China. China's imports from Japan were expected to grow, she said, giving China a trade deficit with Japan this year. Chen asked Japan to increase its imports, while noting that Sino-Japanese trade was expected to grow over last year.

Chen also said Sino-Japanese joint ventures and cooperative production were progressing well, but noted that Japan accounted for only one percent of all foreign investment in China. This failed to match up to the close economic relations between the two countries, she said. Then added that China has relaxed its policies and improved economic regulations to clear the way for foreign investment. She said China and Japan will soon sign an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion, and she hoped an investment protection agreement could also be concluded at the earliest possible date.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction with recent increases in trade and technical and economic cooperation between China and Japan. Prospects for the future were bright, they said, and their countries would work together to expand the scope of trade and cooperation.

I. 6 Sep 83

D 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

In their discussions, State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian and the Japanese Minister of Finance Noboru Takeshita briefed each other on the financial situations of their countries, their financial policies and their relations with international monetary institutions. They agreed to hold talks between Chinese and Japanese banks on loans to aid development of China's energy resources.

Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and Jun Shiozaki, director-general of Economic Planning Agency of Japan, expressed the hope to deepen and broaden the economic cooperation and technical exchanges between the two countries and agreed to take an active approach towards cooperative production and the retooling of Chinese enterprises with Japanese assistance.

Chen Puru, minister of railways, and Qian Yongchang, vice-minister of communications, discussed with Takashi Hasegawa, Japanese minister of transport, on cooperation in China's railway and harbor construction.

He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, discussed with his counterpart Iwazo Kaneko about the agrotechnical cooperation and the development of the plain in the basins of three rivers in northeast China.

Double-Taxation Pact Signed

OW060259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan was signed here this morning.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments. Official members to the third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement, first of its kind China has ever signed with a foreign country, includes stipulations for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on the income of enterprises, institutions and individuals. Financial circles here said that the signing of the agreement will promote economic and cultural exchanges between China and Japan.

Ministerial Meeting Ends

OW060751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The third Sino-Japanese governmental meeting concluded here this morning in the Great Hall of the People. In their closing speeches, chief officials of the two countries at the meeting held identical views that the meeting was a success.

In his speech, Gu Mu, Chinese state councillor, said that the two-day discussions would play an important role in further promoting the relations and economic cooperation between the two countries. Gu Mu gave his impression on the discussions in the following three points.

1. To quicken the pace of Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation to move to new depth and width has become an important subject in developing the bilateral relations.

He pointed out there is great potential in the economic and technical cooperation in regard to the cooperative relations and political status of the two countries, the peoples' aspiration for an ever-lasting friendship and the exceptional advantages of the two countries, it requires the two sides to make further efforts.

2. The meeting is a fine and effective form to push bilateral relations forward. Considering scientific and technological cooperation as an important aspect of Sino-Japanese friendly relations and cooperation, he proposed that a governmental official in charge of science and technology from each side be present at the next meeting.

3. It is of great importance to strengthen and increase friendly exchanges between the youth and students of the two countries, to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the younger generations of the two countries and to add vigor to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. He proposed that both Chinese and Japanese Government actively support the work to increase exchanges between the youth of the two countries and provide the best possible conditions.

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe said that the governmental officials of the two countries had exchanged views unrestrictedly about the international situation and bilateral relations, which is of tremendous significance in furthering the Japan-China relations. The two parties deeply felt the imperative to enhance the friendship and understanding between the younger generations of the two countries to lay a fine foundation for a long-term friendship between Japan and China. In economy, he said, Japan is willing to strengthen contacts and cooperation with China. He said, "The meeting once more manifests that friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries will contribute to peace in Asia and the world."

WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW021121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li met here this morning with a delegation from the Japan Confederation of Labor led by federation Secretary-General Yoshikazu Tanaka.

Wan Li extended welcome to the Japanese guests on coming here to get acquainted with the work of China's trade unions. He said that he hoped to see further exchanges and cooperation between the two federations and enhancement of friendship between workers of the two countries.

Tanaka gave the host a general account of the large-scale using of robots by Japanese enterprises and the views of his confederation on it.

Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present.

STATE PLANNING MINISTER MEETS JAPAN TRADE GROUP

OW031946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- There are bright prospects for economic cooperation between the two neighboring nations of China and Japan, said Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, here today in talks with a delegation from the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade (JAPIT).

Song Ping briefed the Japanese visitors on the implementation of the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85). He said, "China will import advanced technology and equipment in the coming years to upgrade its farming, energy and communications, as well as its existing enterprises. It is in this respect that Sino-Japanese cooperation potential is enormous."

I. 6 Sep 83

D 9

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Masamune Isao, head of the Japanese delegation, and other Japanese guests expressed their willingness to expand commercial, technological and economic cooperation.

The 14-member delegation is touring Beijing after attending the opening ceremony of the Japit sponsored exhibition of Japanese automated equipment held in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, earlier this week.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW031832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with an economic delegation from Hokkaido, Japan.

The leader of the delegation is Shinichi Nishida, former minister of state and director of the Hokkaido bureau of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association.

Wang Zhen, also member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, talked with the guests about China's amity relations with Japan and about how to further its cooperation with Hokkaido.

NPC'S PENG CHONG MEETS JAPANESE JUDICIAL GROUP

OW031940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a Japanese delegation of judicial workers led by Procurator General Yoshiho Yasuhara here this afternoon. Hosts and guests had a friendly conversation. They share identical views of further strengthening the contacts between judicial personnel of the two countries. Zhu Jianming, Chinese vice-minister of justice was present.

The guests from the delegation called on Zheng Tianxiang president of the Supreme People's Court, and Zhang Canming, vice-president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on separate occasions yesterday and today.

The Japanese delegation arrived here September 1. It is the first official delegation of this kind to visit China. The delegation will soon leave here for a tour of Chinese cities of Guilin and Shanghai.

NPC'S ZHAO GUCHENG MEETS JAPANESE LIBRARY GROUP

OW051129 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a delegation from the Japanese National Diet Library here this morning at the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Masahiro Arai, head librarian.

In a friendly conversation, Zhou Gucheng spoke of the long history of the Diet library. He said that he hoped the National Diet Library and the National Library of China could learn from each other and increase exchanges.

Masahiro Arai said that he believed such exchanges would help promote Sino-Japanese cultural ties. He noted that he was impressed by the work of the National Library of China. Masahiro Arai presented Zhou Gucheng with the replica of a screen preserved by his library.

Tan Xiangjin, assistant curator of the National Library of China, was also present on the occasion.

I. 6 Sep 83

D 10

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing on September 2 at the invitation of the National Library of China. They will also visit Xian, Suzhou and Shanghai.

KANG KEQING MEETS JAPANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this morning with a women's delegation from the Gunma Prefecture of Japan.

The adviser to the delegation is Masue Shimizu, president of the Women's Federation of Gunma, and head of the delegation is Akiji Washizu.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING GROUP VISITS JAPAN

OW062460 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Association for International Understanding of China left here today for a friendship visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

Leader of the delegation is Li Yimang, president of the association, and deputy leader is Ou Tangliang, council member of the association.

PENG ZHEN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW051117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese party and government delegation led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left here by train this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation will attend the celebration activities of the 35th anniversary of founding of the D.P.R.K. and conduct a friendship visit.

Deputy head of the delegation is Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The delegation members are Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gu Angran, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Legislative Affairs Committee; and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K., who is already in Pyongyang.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Xi Zhongxuan, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, was also on hand.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF NPC COMMITTEE SESSION

Peng Zhen Addresses Closing

OW030542 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, which lasted for 9 days, closed at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting on the question of severely punishing criminal offenders and on several laws discussed at the meeting. He said: This meeting has decided on severely punishing criminals who seriously jeopardize public security and has made revisions and supplements to some laws and regulations concerned. These are important decisions. Criminals who seriously jeopardize public security are few in number but do great harm. We should not be apathetic or negligent toward them; but we should not ignore them, still less tolerate them. In particular, agitators and unrepentant recidivists who incite, corrupt, pay, or force young people to commit offenses should be resolutely, promptly, and severely punished according to law. Otherwise, social order and order in production and life will be damaged, people's lives and property will not be protected, and the socialist modernization program will not proceed smoothly. We should still primarily use persuasion, education, and reform to redeem juvenile delinquents.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: We should follow the laws and severely punish criminals who seriously jeopardize public security within the bounds of laws and regulations. Our socialist laws do not tolerate criminals. They are for protecting the people, attacking the enemy, and punishing criminals. The Constitution clearly stipulates that all people are equal before the law and that no organization or individual has the right to go above the Constitution and laws. Violators of laws, whoever they are -- cadres, masses, party members, or nonparty members -- should be handled "according to the facts presented and using the law as a yardstick." What ought to be done should be done to them.

In conclusion Chairman Peng Zhen said: As long as we firmly follow the decisions made by the party and the state, rely on the masses, and persistently carry out the struggle to deal severe blows to criminals who seriously jeopardize public security, we will soon restore the good social order of the late 1950's and the early 1960's. We will achieve what we achieved in those years.

The following decisions were adopted at today's meeting: The decision on severely punishing criminals who seriously jeopardize public security; the decision on the procedure for swiftly trying criminals who seriously jeopardize public security; the decision on the revisions to the "Organic Law of the People's Courts in the People's Republic of China"; the decision on the functions and powers exercised by state security organs to conduct investigations, detentions, pretrial hearings, and arrests; the decision of the revisions to the "Income Tax Law for Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment in the People's Republic of China"; the decision on the date to elect deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels; the decision on authorizing the State Council to make partial revisions and supplements to regulations concerning retirement and resignation of state functionaries and workers; and the decision of China to enter into the two additional protocols to the four Geneva conventions of 1949.

The meeting also adopted the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Safety of Maritime Traffic" and approved some appointments and removals.

Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Chairman Chen Pixian presided over today's meeting.

Other vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee attending the meeting were: Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua.

Attending the meeting as observers were Song Ping, state councillor; and Zheng Tianxiang, president of Supreme People's Court.

Decision on Punishing Criminals

OW031333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Gravely Endanger Public Security, approved at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983.

In order to safeguard public security, protect the people's lives and property, and guarantee the progress of socialist construction, we deem it necessary to severely punish criminals who gravely endanger public security, and adopt the following decision:

1. The following criminals who gravely endanger public security may be punished more heavily than the severest punishment currently stipulated in the criminal law, and may be punishable by the death penalty:

A. The ringleader of a criminal gang or anyone who engages in serious gangster activities with a lethal weapon or whose gangster activities are particularly dangerous;

B. Anyone who commits intentional assault and battery and causes severe injury or death to another person in an absolutely vile way, or does violence and causes injury to policemen or citizens who report, expose and arrest criminals and stop criminal activities;

C. The ringleader of a group engaging in abduction for purposes of trafficking in human beings or anyone who abducts in a particularly serious way;

D. Anyone who illegally makes, or trades, transports or steals weapons, ammunition or explosives in a particularly serious way or with serious consequences;

E. Anyone who organizes reactionary secret societies or sects and utilizes feudal superstitious beliefs to carry out counterrevolutionary activities and gravely endangers public security;

F. Anyone who lures, houses, or forces a female to engage in prostitution and whose case is particularly grave.

2. Anyone who passes on methods of committing crimes and whose case is less serious will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 5 years. In a serious case, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years, and in a particularly grave case, the offender will be sentenced to life imprisonment or death.

3. After being made public, this decision applies to trials of aforesaid criminal cases.

Appendix:

Related articles and clauses of the criminal law

Article 160

In vile cases, anyone who incites group fighting, creates disturbances, subjects women to indignities or carries out other gangster activities to disrupt public order will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 7 years, detention or surveillance.

The ringleader of a criminal gang will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 7 years.

Article 134

Anyone who commits intentional assault and battery will be sentenced to detention or imprisonment for not more than 3 years.

Whoever commits the aforesaid offense and causes severe injury to another person will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years and no more than 7 years; if he causes death to another person, he will be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than 7 years. Where separate provisions are laid down in the current law, such provisions will be followed.

Article 141

Anyone who engages in abduction for purposes of trafficking in human beings will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 5 years. In grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years.

Article 112

The illegal making, trading and transporting of arms and ammunition or the theft in any form of guns and ammunition from state organs, police or militiamen will be punishable by fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 7 years. In serious cases this will be punishable by fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 7 years or life imprisonment.

Article 99

Those organizing and utilizing feudal superstitious beliefs, secret societies or sects to carry out counterrevolutionary activities will be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 5 years. In less serious cases they will be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment, detention, surveillance or deprivation of political rights for not more than 5 years.

Article 140

Anyone who forces a female to engage in prostitution will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years and no more than 10.

Article 169

Anyone who lures or houses a female and makes her engage in prostitution for the purpose of seeking profits will be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 5 years, detention or surveillance. In grave cases, the offender will be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years; concurrently a fine may be imposed or property confiscated.

Presidential Decree on Criminals

OW030728 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential Decree of the of the People's Republic of China

No 3

The "Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Gravely Endanger Public Security," adopted by the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC on 2 September 1983, is hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 2 September 1983

Decision on Trying Criminals

OW041318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Procedure To Swiftly Try Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security adopted at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983.

In order to swiftly and severely punish criminals who seriously jeopardize public security and to safeguard the interests of the state and the people, it is decided that:

1. Criminals involved in homicide, rape, robbery, explosion and other activities that seriously threaten public safety who warrant the death penalty should be tried swiftly if the major facts of the crime are clear, the evidence is conclusive, and they have incurred great popular indignation. Their cases shall not be restricted by the provisions in Article 110 of the Law on Criminal Procedure regarding time limits for the delivery of subpoenas and notifications.

2. The time limit for appeals by criminals listed in the foregoing section and for the requests for retrial by the people's procuratorates is changed to 3 days from 10 days as stipulated in Article 131 of the Law on Criminal Procedure.

Appendix:

Related articles of the Law on Criminal Procedure

Article 110

After a decision is made to begin trial proceedings, the people's court should do the following:....

2. Deliver a copy of the people's procuratorate's indictment to the accused at least 7 days before the opening court session and inform the accused of his right to an advocate, or, if necessary, designate an advocate for the accused;

3. Notify the people's procuratorate of the time and place of the opening court session 3 days before the session;

4. Subpoena the persons concerned and notify the advocate, witnesses, identifiers and interpreters, with the subpoenas and notifications to be delivered at least 3 days before the opening session;

Article 131

An appeal contesting a judgment shall be filed within 10 days, and an appeal contesting a ruling shall be filed within 5 days, beginning the second day after the judgment or ruling in writing has been received.

Presidential Decree on Trials

OW030736 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential decree of the People's Republic of China

No 4

The "Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Procedures in Expeditiously Trying Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983, is hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 2 September, 1983

Decision on People's Court Law

OW051251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on the Revision of the "Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China", approved at the Second Session of the Sixth NPL Standing Committee on 2 September 1983.

The Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee has decided to make the following revisions to the "Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China":

1. Article 2, clause 1, item 2: "Special People's Courts" will be revised into: "Military courts and other special people's courts."

Delete clause 3: "The special courts include: military courts, railway transport courts, water transport courts, forestry courts and other special courts."

2. Article 4: "The people's courts exercise their judicial authority independently and are only subordinate to the law" will be revised to read: "The people's courts exercise their judicial authority according to law and are independent of the intervention of administrative organizations, social bodies and individuals."

3. Delete Article 9: "In handling initial trials, the people's courts apply the system whereby representatives of the masses participate as assessors in administering justice, except in simple civil cases or minor criminal cases or cases otherwise specified by law."

Article 10, clause 2: "In handling initial trials, the people's courts form a collegiate bench of judges and assessors who are representatives of the masses, except in simple civil cases, minor criminal cases and cases otherwise specified by law" will be revised to: "In handling initial trials, the people's courts form a collegiate bench of judges or a collegiate bench of judges and assessors who are representatives of the masses; simple civil cases, minor criminal cases and cases otherwise specified by law may be tried by a judge alone."

4. Article 13: "Cases involving the death penalty are to be handed down or approved by the Supreme People's Court. The procedure for reviewing cases involving the death penalty should be followed as prescribed in Section III, Chapter 4 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China" will be revised to: "Except for those cases handed down by the Supreme People's Court, cases involving the death penalty should be reported to the Supreme People's Court for approval. Whenever necessary, the Supreme People's Court may authorize the higher people's courts in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under central authority to exercise the power of approval in cases of murder, rape, robbery, use of explosives and other cases seriously endangering public security and social order which involve the death penalty."

5. Delete Article 17, clause 3: "The judicial administration of the people's courts at various levels is to be administered by the judicial administrative organs."

6. Article 19, clause 2: "A basic-level people's court may set up a criminal court and civil court, with each to have a presiding judge and a deputy presiding judge" will be revised to: "Basic-level people's courts may set up criminal courts, civil courts or economic courts, with each to have a presiding judge and a deputy presiding judge."

7. Article 22, clause 2: "Render guidance to people's mediation committees and judicial assistants of people's communes" will be revised to: "Render guidance to people's mediation committees."

Delete clause 3: "Administer justice within the limit of functions and powers authorized by higher judicial organs."

8. Article 24, item 2: "An intermediate people's court shall set up a criminal court and a civil court and may also set up other courts as needed" will be revised to: "An intermediate people's court shall set up a criminal court, a civil court and an economic court and may also set up other courts as needed."

Delete item 3: "Intermediate people's courts of municipalities directly under the central government and such courts of provinces and autonomous regions shall establish economic courts."

9. An additional item will be added to Article 34 as item 2: "Judges of people's courts must have professional legal knowledge."

10. Article 37, item 1: "Local people's courts at various levels may be staffed with assistant judges according to the needs of their work, who shall be appointed or removed by judicial administration departments" will be revised to: "Local people's courts at various levels may be staffed with assistant judges according to the needs of their work, who shall be appointed or removed by the people's court at the same level."

11. Delete Article 42: "The establishment, authorized size and structure of people's courts at various levels shall be separately stipulated by judicial administration organs."

I. 6 Sep 83

K 7

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential Decree on People's Courts

OW031208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential decree of the People's Republic of China
No 5

The "Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Revision of the 'Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China,'" adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983, is hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China 2 September 1983

Decision on People's Procuratorates Law

OW051303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on the Revision of the "Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates of the People's Republic of China" approved by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983.

The Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee has decided to make the following revisions to the "Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates of the People's Republic of China":

1. Article 2, section 1: "The People's Republic of China shall establish the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at various levels and special people's procuratorates" is revised to: "The People's Republic of China shall establish the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at various levels, military procuratorates and other special people's procuratorates."

Section 4: "The special people's procuratorates include: military procuratorates, railway transport procuratorates, water transport procuratorates and other special procuratorates" is deleted.

2. Article 20, section 1: "The Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be composed of the procuratorial departments in charge of criminal cases, law and discipline, prisons and economic cases and may set up other professional work offices when needed," and section 2: "Local people's procuratorates at various levels and special people's procuratorates may set up corresponding organs" is revised to: "The Supreme People's Procuratorate shall establish a number of procuratorial departments and other professional work offices when needed. Local people's procuratorates at various levels may set up corresponding procuratorial offices and sections and other organs."

3. Article 22, section 2: "The appointment and removal of chief procurators, deputy procurators and members of procuratorial committees of people's procuratorates in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government must be reported to the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate for approval by the NPC Standing Committee" is revised to: "The appointment and removal of the chief procurators of people's procuratorates in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government must be reported to the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate for approval by the NPC Standing Committee."

4. Article 23, section 2: "The appointment and removal of the chief procurators, deputy chief procurators and the members of procuratorial committees of people's procuratorates in autonomous prefectures, cities directly under the provincial authority; and in counties, cities and districts directly under city authority must be reported to the chief procurators of people's procuratorates in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government for approval by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government" is revised to: "The appointment and removal of the chief procurators of people's procuratorates in autonomous prefectures, cities directly under the provincial authority; and counties, cities and districts directly under city authority must be reported to the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the respective next higher levels for approval by the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels."

Presidential Decree on Procuratorates

OW031212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential Decree of the People's Republic of China

No 6

The "Decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the Revisions to the 'Organic Law on People's Procuratorates of the People's Republic of China'" adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983, is hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 2 September 1983

Law on Maritime Safety

OW042230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Safety of Maritime Traffic was ratified here today at the 2nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress which ended today. The law shall go into effect as of January 1, 1984.

The statute consists of 53 articles in 12 chapters covering the examination and registration of ships; personnel on ships and facilities; navigation, docking and operation; guarantee for safety; transport of dangerous goods; salvage at sea; investigation and handling of maritime traffic accidents; salvage of sunken or floating objects and legal liabilities.

The law is applicable to all ships and facilities and personnel on them that perform navigation, docking and operation on coastal waters of the People's Republic of China and to the owners and managers of the ships and facilities.

Regulations in the statute governing the safety of foreign ships, facilities and personnel include the following:

-- Foreign non-military ships are not permitted to enter the inland waters and harbors of the People's Republic of China without prior permission from responsible organ. In case of unexpected circumstances such as serious illness of personnel, engine breakdown, accident or shelter from gales, foreign ships should make an emergency report, when prior permission is impossible, to the responsible organ and follow its instructions while making an entry;

I. 6 Sep 83

K 9

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

-- Foreign military ships are not allowed to enter China's territorial waters without permission from the Chinese Government;

-- Ships sailing on international routes must be examined by the responsible organ before entering Chinese harbors;

-- Foreign ships entering Chinese harbors, navigating inside harbors, transferring anchorage, approaching and leaving a moorage or loading spot outside the harbor must be navigated by a pilot sent by the responsible organ;

-- Foreign ships or planes sent to look for or rescue ships or personnel in danger must receive permission from the responsible organ before entering China's territorial waters or air space above the waters.

The law provides that the Harbor Superintendency Administration of the People's Republic of China is the responsible party for unified supervision over the safety of communications in China's coastal waters and that litigants in a civil case concerning traffic accidents involving ships or persons may apply for arbitration at China's arbitration organization.

Draft of the law on safety of maritime traffic was submitted by the Ministry of Communications to the 26th meeting of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee last March for approval. Owing to opinions and suggestions the chairmanship meeting decided that the draft was referred to the Legislative Affairs Commission for revision before examination and approval by the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Presidential Decree on Maritime Law

OW031410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0252 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential decree of the People's Republic of China

No 7

The "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Safety of Maritime Traffic," approved by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September, is hereby promulgated. It will take effect beginning on 1 January 1984.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 2 September 1983

Decision To Revise Joint Venture Law

OW042058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The decision of the NPC Standing Committee on the revision of the "Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures," approved on 2 September 1983:

The Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee has decided to make the following revisions to the "Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures":

1. Article 5, item 1: "A newly established joint venture scheduled to operate for a period of 10 years or more, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the venture, shall be exempted from income tax in the first profit-making year and allowed a 50-percent reduction of income tax in the second and third years" will be revised to read: "A newly established joint venture scheduled to operate for a period of 10 years or more, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the venture, shall be exempted from income tax in the first and second years and allowed a 50-percent reduction from the third to the fifth years."

2. The passage "within 3 months after the end of each tax year" in Article 8, "Income tax on joint ventures shall be computed and levied on an annual basis and paid in advance in quarterly installments. Such advance payments shall be made within 15 days after the end of each quarter, and the final settlement shall be made within 3 months after the end of each tax year, with a refund for any over payment or a supplemental payment for any deficiency," will be revised to read: "Within 5 months after the end of each tax year."

3. The passage "within 3 months after the end of the tax year" in Article 9, "A joint venture shall file its income tax returns in respect of advance payments with the local tax authorities within the period prescribed for advanced payments; and an annual income tax return, together with the statements of final accounts, shall be filed within 3 months after the end of the tax year" shall be revised to read "within 4 month months after the end of the tax year."

Appendix:

Relevant articles of the "Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures":

Article 5: A newly established joint venture scheduled to operate for a period of 10 years or more, upon approval by the tax authorities of an application filed by the venture, shall be exempted from income tax in the first profit-making year and allowed a 50-percent reduction of income tax in the second and third years

Article 8: Income tax on joint venture shall be computed and levied on an annual basis and paid in advance in quarterly installments. Such advance payments shall be made within 15 days after the end of each quarter, and the final settlement shall be made within 3 months after the end of each tax year, with a refund for any overpayment or a supplemental payment for any deficiency.

Article 9: A joint venture shall file its income tax returns in respect of advance payments with the local tax authorities within the period prescribed for advance payments; and an annual income tax return, together with the statements of final accounts, shall be filed within 3 months after the end of the tax year.

Presidential Decree on Joint Ventures

OW032148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Presidential decree of the People's Republic of China

I. 6 Sep 83

K 11

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The "Decision of the Standing Committee of The National People's Congress on the Revision of the 'Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures'," adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983, is hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 2 September 1983

Decision on Powers of Security Organs

OW030550 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Decision on the Functions and Powers Exercised by State Security Organs To Conduct Investigations, Detentions, Pretrial Hearings and Arrests; approved at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 2 September 1983:

State security organs, which were established in accordance with a decision approved by the First Session of the Sixth NPC, shall do the work of investigating spies and secret agents previously done by public security organs. Having the nature of the state's public security organs, state security organs may exercise the functions and powers stipulated in the Constitution and laws for public security organs to conduct investigations, detentions, pretrial hearings and arrests.

Decision on Postponing Local Elections

OW041252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Decision on the Time for Holding Elections of Deputies to People's Congresses at the County and Township Levels, adopted on 2 September, 1983 at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

The Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee has decided that whereas the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels cannot be held before the end of 1983 because of the structural reform and the separation of government and commune administration, it may be deferred and held before the end of 1984, subject to a decision by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Decision on Retirement Regulations

OW042030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Regarding Authorizing the State Council To Make Partial Revisions and Supplements to Regulations Concerning the Retirement and Resignation of State Functionaries and Workers adopted on 2 September 1983 at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

The Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC decides: Authorize the State Council to make necessary revisions and supplements to some provisions in the "State Council's Tentative Measures on Placing Aged, Infirm, Sick, and Handicapped Cadres" and the "State Council's Tentative Measures Concerning the Retirement and Resignation of Workers," which were approved in principle at the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC.

Wang Hanbin on Serious Crimes

OWO42150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1726 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of its Legislative Affairs Commission explained the laws submitted for examination and approval by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and pointed out that the regulation concerning the most severe punishment for criminals who seriously jeopardize public security conforms with the wish of the broad masses of people.

Wang Hanbin pointed out: The "criminal law" stipulates that the death penalty may be imposed on criminals involved in homicide, rape, robbery, explosion, and other activities that seriously threaten public safety. These serious criminal offenders should be severely punished in accordance with the law. At the same time, we must note that some offenders who committed serious crimes, did grave harm to society, and incurred the greatest popular indignation in the last few years, have escaped the death penalty because of relevant articles in the "criminal law." In the light of these crimes, it is necessary to revise and supplement the law. These criminals include mainly the following types: 1) They were the ringleaders of criminal gangs, carried weapons for criminal purposes, and committed serious crimes or engaged in serious hooliganism that gravely endangered public security. 2) They used cruel means to deliberately wound people, causing serious injuries or death, or physically assaulted government workers and citizens who had informed and exposed the crimes, arrested the criminals, and stopped the crimes. 3) They were criminals who engaged in kidnapping and dealing in human beings and, in most cases, raped their victims, and were sentenced to death in accordance with the law on penalty for multiple crimes. However, gang ringleaders who were involved in serious crimes of kidnapping and dealing in human beings but who did not commit rape should also be given the death penalty because of the grave consequences. 4) They were criminals seriously involved in illegal making, trading, transporting, stealing, or robbing firearms, ammunition, and explosives, and caused grave consequences. These criminal activities are closely related with some heinous crimes at present. Severe punishment of these criminals is essential for preventing such vicious crimes as killing with firearms or explosives. 5) They organized reactionary sects and secret societies and used feudal superstitions to carry out counterrevolutionary activities that seriously jeopardized public security. 6) They were seriously involved in the crime of enticing, providing shelter, or forcing women to engage in prostitution. 7) They were some hardened hooligans, habitual offenders, abettors who fanatically passed on their criminal methods to juvenile delinquents and caused grave harm to society. They committed such crimes even when they were serving reeducation through labor or reform through labor. If no severe penalty is meted out for these crimes, the Legislative Affairs Commission, working together with the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Public Security Ministry, and other departments concerned, and, after soliciting the opinion of the procuratorial and judicial organs in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, drafted the decision which stipulates that penalty beyond the maximum term stipulated in the "criminal law," even death, may be imposed on the first six categories of the aforementioned crimes. The decision also makes specific arrangements for the sentence of the crime to pass on criminal methods.

Wang Hanbin pointed out: Only by resolutely striking at criminals who have seriously threatened public safety can we frighten the offenders, frustrate their arrogance, protect the life and property of the broad masses of people, educate and help minor criminals to mend their ways, and strive for a fundamental change for the better in public order and ensure the smooth building of the four modernizations.

Wang Hanbin said: The broad masses of people have been extremely indignant at some offenders who commit homicide, rape, robbery, explosion, and other criminal activities in broad daylight and strongly demand firm and swift action to suppress such activities. He said: The stipulations of the "law on criminal procedure" that the court should deliver a copy of the indictment to the accused at least 7 days before the opening court session, that the court should deliver the subpoena and the notification respectively to the person concerned and the procuratorate and the advocate at least 3 days before the opening session, and that an appeal contesting a judgment shall be filed within 10 days are still applicable to cases involving counterrevolutionaries and embezzlers and other criminal offenders in general. However, if criminals who are involved in homicide, rape, robbery, explosion, and other activities that seriously threaten public safety and should be sentenced to death are handled in accordance with these stipulations, we will not be able to swiftly try some cases that need to be tried right away, thus hindering our efforts to frighten the criminals, frustrate their arrogance, maintain public order, and protect the life and property of the people. These criminals are different from counterrevolutionaries, embezzlers, and other offenders in general in that the evidence of the crime can be easily and quickly seen and some are caught on the spot; therefore, they can be tried swiftly without mixup of cases. Because of this, the draft decision revised the aforesaid stipulations of the "law on criminal procedure," stipulating that cases involving criminals who commit homicide, rape, robbery, explosion, and other activities that seriously threaten public safety and who deserve the death penalty, with clear facts of crime and conclusive evidence and having incurred great popular indignation, shall not be restricted by the provisions in Article 110 of the "law on criminal procedure" regarding the time limits for the delivery of a copy of the indictment to the accused and for the delivery of the subpoena and the notification. The time limit for appeals by the accused and for the request for retrial by the People's Procuratorate is changed to 3 days from the 10 days stipulated in Article 131 of the "law on criminal procedure." He said: The decision does not apply to complicated cases in which major facts of the crime are not clear. Cases involving counterrevolutionaries, embezzlers, and other criminal offenders in general should still be tried in accordance with the aforesaid stipulations of the "law on criminal procedure."

Wang Hanbin on Law Revisions

OWO41758 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the revision of the Organic Law of the People's Courts and the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

He said that the Organic Law of the People's Courts and the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates, both adopted in 1979 at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC, are still generally applicable and suitable, but some stipulations in them should be appropriately revised in line with the Constitution and experiences gained in the course of practice.

Wang Hanbin said: A draft decision on revising these two laws was formulated by the Legislative Affairs Commission, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate after joint deliberations since last year. Opinions on the draft decision were solicited from provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the central government. The main contents of the proposed revisions are:

1. Quite a few people's courts pointed out that Article 10, section 2 of the Organic Law of the People's Courts stipulates that the people's courts, in handling the initial trials, form a collegiate bench of judges and assessors. In the course of practice, there are many difficulties involved, especially in inviting assessors having judicial knowledge [to the bench]. This seriously affects court proceedings. These courts asked for some flexibility in this stipulation. Our draft decision on this is to revise Article 10, section 2, to read: "In handling initial trials, the people's courts form a collegiate bench of judges or a collegiate bench of judges and assessors who are representatives of the masses."

2. Article 13 of the Organic Law of the People's Courts stipulates: Cases involving the death penalty are to be handed down or approved by the Supreme People's Court. To deal blows to criminal offenders who severely undermine social order, the 19th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, on 6 June 1981, adopted a decision granting the right to hand down or approve the death sentences for active criminals who committed murder, rape, robbery, or arson; who caused explosions or poisonings; or who breached water works and sabotaged communications, transport, or electric power facilities in 1981 through 1983 to the higher people's courts of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. This has proved to be very necessary to strike at and deter criminal offenders and to safeguard social order and security. Facts upon which the death penalty is meted out are relatively clear and mistakes in meting such a penalty can not easily occur. It is necessary to uphold this decision under the present circumstances in which social security still is a serious problem. Our draft decision on this, therefore, is to revise Article 13 to read: "Cases involving the death penalty, except for those handed down by the Supreme People's Court, should be referred to the Supreme People's Court for approval. The power to approve the death sentences for criminals who commit murder, rape, robbery, explosion, and other crimes seriously endangering social security and public order may be granted, if necessary, to the higher people's courts of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government."

Cases involving the death sentences for counterrevolutionaries and criminals committing corruption or other serious economic crimes are to be approved by the Supreme People's Court. The power to approve such sentences cannot be granted to the local higher people's courts.

3. A number of areas and legal affairs experts pointed out that except for their political integrity, court judges should acquire relatively rich judicial knowledge to improve their quality and their judgment work. Based on this, the draft decision will add the following supplement to Article 34 of the Organic Law of the People's Court: "The judges of a people's court must possess professional judicial knowledge." Judges presently on duty can be further trained on a rotation basis so that they can acquire professional judicial knowledge.

4. There is no consensus on what special courts, except for military courts, should be established or on the structural system, functions, and areas of jurisdiction of special courts. Experience in this field is not adequate. In pursuance of the Constitution, we have tentatively revised Article 2, section 1, item B of the Organic Law of the People's Court, regarding the special people's courts to read "military courts and other special people's courts" and have thus deleted Article 2, section 3, reading "The special people's courts include: military courts, railway transport courts, water transport courts, forestry courts, and other special courts." Such a revision permits some flexibility and gives no specific rules on establishing special courts, except for military courts. This still leaves some room for future needs when they prove necessary. At the same time, some tentative revisions to relevant stipulations in the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates were also made.

5. The Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates stipulates: The appointment and removal of the chief procurators, deputy chief procurators, and the members of procuratorial committees of people's procuratorates at various levels must be reported to the chief procurators of the next higher procuratorates for approval by the standing committees of the people's congresses at the same level. Various localities have pointed out that the namelists of appointment and removal are not for the standing committees of the people's congresses to approve. The Constitution stipulates that the NPC Standing Committee only approves the appointment and removal of the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the provincial or corresponding level, not the appointment and removal of the deputy chief procurators and the members of procuratorial committees of people's procuratorates at the provincial or corresponding level. Acting in line with this guidance, our draft decision is to revise Article 22, Section 2 of the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates to read: "The appointment and removal of the chief procurators of people's procuratorates in the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government must be reported to the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate for approval by the NPC Standing Committee." The draft decision is also to revise Article 23, section 2 of the same law to read: "The appointment and removal of the chief procurators of people's procuratorates in the autonomous prefectures, municipalities directly under the provincial autonomous prefectures, municipalities directly under the provincial authority, counties, cities, and districts directly under the municipal authority must be reported to the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the next higher level for approval by the standing committees of the people's congresses at the same level."

COVERAGE OF FIFTH NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Leaders Greet Congress

OW051359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the opening of the fifth Chinese national women's congress, Comrades Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wang Zhen, and Bo Yibo extended their warm greetings to the congress and to all Chinese women through written messages or in speeches.

Chinese Women's Glorious Revolutionary Traditions

Comrade Ye Jianying said: I am glad to learn that the fifth Chinese national women's congress will be victoriously convened. Because of old age and poor physical health, I will not be able to attend the congress in person, so I will ask XINHUA to relay my greetings.

He said that Chinese women are a new force which, under our party's leadership, has extremely glorious revolutionary traditions and which has given full play to its role during the periods of democratic revolution and socialist construction. I have the hope that you will firmly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, work hard to bring up and educate our children and young people so that they will mature in a healthy way, and mobilize women of all nationalities in our country to learn modern science, heighten their consciousness, unite more closely and strive to make still greater contributions to the four modernizations and the building of the material and spiritual civilizations. I wish the congress complete success!

Women Should Make New Contributions to the Four Modernizations

Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the following inscription to greet the opening of the fifth Chinese national women's congress: "I have the hope that our womenfolk will work hard to study general knowledge, science and technology, heighten their political and ideological consciousness and working capability, and make new contributions to the four modernizations."

It Is Necessary To Wage Protracted Struggle To Safeguard the Interests of Women and Children

In an interview with XINHUA Comrade Xu Xiangqian extended his high respect and cordial regards to women comrades fighting on all fronts. He said: The Chinese women's movement, as a part of the Chinese communist movement, develops with the Chinese communist movement. Serving as the link and bridge between the party and womenfolk, women's organizations played a tremendous role and made great contributions during the long revolutionary war.

Xu Xiangqian said: During the past 5 years, following the fourth national women's congress, the National Women's Federation, under the party Central Committee's leadership, has played a positive role, and remarkable successes have been accomplished in the women's movement. We must realize, however, that residual influence of a longstanding feudal society remains, outmoded customs are still deep-rooted, the inroads of bourgeois ideas are still pervasive, and complete emancipation of women cannot be accomplished within a short time. The tasks of safeguarding women's legitimate rights and interests, and protecting the interests of women and children are still very arduous. To achieve this goal, protracted struggle must be carried out.

He continued: Comrade Mao Zedong said that Chinese women were great human resources. Women's federations at all levels must mobilize the broad masses of women to unite and throw themselves into the struggle for the four modernizations. The broad masses of women will certainly make still greater contributions to the motherland, and will bring about a brand new situation to our work in all fields.

Women Holding Up Half the Sky Is a True Comment

In his congratulatory letter to the National Women's Federation Comrade Nie Rongzhen said that our countrywomen's work has a glorious tradition. Women's work plays an extremely significant role during the period of socialist construction, as it did during the revolutionary war years. The comment that women hold up half the sky is a true one. During the decade of internal turmoil, however, women's work was gravely disrupted and the interests of our women and children were seriously infringed. Today we must reinstate and foster the traditions of our countrywomen's work, and create a new situation. We must firmly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of our women and children, and educate our children and young people to grow up healthily. We must educate and guide our womenfolk to be aware of, and safeguard, their sacred rights and interests, work consciously in resisting the inroads of all types of decadent ideas, and give full play to their significant role in building the two civilizations. At the same time we must intensify our propaganda work and education to help the whole nation realize the need to safeguard the rights and interests of women and children. Only by doing this can we promote stability and unity in our country and bring about a prosperous, socialist construction there.

Special Attention Must Be Directed to Women of Minority Nationalities

In a talk to XINHUA, Comrade Ulanhu said: Women's federations have served as a link and a bridge between the party, the state and the nation's women of all nationalities. Chinese women have glorious revolutionary traditions and have played the role of holding up half the sky in our country's revolution and socialist construction. Today, Chinese women of all nationalities, like their male counterparts, are the masters of their socialist state.

Ulanhu said: We must realize, however, that this socialist state of ours emerged from the womb of a semifeudal and semicolonial society, that traces of the old society can still be found in social life, and that we must pay great attention to certain social phenomena infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

The whole party, the entire country and society must show their loving care for women and children, intensify legal education and strike at those hostile elements which have cruelly injured or killed women and children. The broad masses of women must also have respect for themselves and strive to become stronger, and must treasure, and dare to safeguard, their own legitimate rights and interests. Women's federations must consider it one of their major tasks to firmly safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests, and take all necessary measures to bring our children up healthily. We must stress here that the economic and cultural development in areas inhabited by minority nationalities is relatively backward, that religious influence is quite strong among the people of some nationalities, that the status of women of these nationalities is particularly low, and that we must pay special attention to these women. We must emphasize that religion should not interfere in marriage and education, nor should it infringe on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. The state must energetically assist the minority nationalities in promoting their economic and cultural development, in wiping out illiteracy among women and promoting elementary education for children, and in stepping up health care for women and children. Only when we have firmly safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of women and children of all nationalities throughout the country can we fully arouse women's enthusiasm in building a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization, ensure our nation's stability and unity, and the realization of our country's four modernizations.

The Improvement of People's Quality Is an Important Aspect of Women's Work

Comrade Wang Zhen said in his talk to XINHUA that Chinese people are industrious, brave, intelligent and great. To inherit and carry forward the nation's fine traditions and build our country into a modern, highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state, we must work energetically to upgrade the people's scientific and educational level and their quality. To achieve this goal, he said, we must do a good job in all fields, including the controlling of the population, which is extremely vital. To resolve this problem, men and women must work hard together and ideological and political work must be intensified in all social quarters. Women's organizations at all levels must publicize and initiate the practice of giving birth to only one child, bringing him up in a healthy way and educating him properly. The broad masses of women must actively respond to the party Central Committee's call that each couple should give birth to only one child and nurture and educate their children in a meticulous way, so that our great Chinese people will become increasingly clever and healthier, and will always remain vigorous. When this goal has been attained, our country will become more thriving and prosperous.

Wang Zhen added: To make this task a success, we must also denounce the residual feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women and struggle against the infringement of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. Women's federations at all levels must step forward bravely to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and educate womenfolk to respect and improve themselves, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and work hard to study science, technology and general knowledge. Only when our womenfolk have attained a higher political, ideological, technical and cultural level can they eradicate the influence of feudal ideas in their minds, uphold planned parenthood and bring up their children in a healthy way.

Chinese Women Are a Great Social Force

While talking to XINHUA reporters, Comrade Bo Yibo hailed Chinese women as a great social force, saying that the Chinese women's movement has glorious revolutionary traditions. He said that Chinese women are shouldering arduous but glorious tasks during the current new period of historical transition.

Bo Yibo said: Our women's work has always been properly done. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, women's federations at all levels have made new contributions by leading the broad masses of women to restore order and build material and spiritual civilizations.

He said that women's federations must consider it their important responsibility to safeguard the rights and interests of women and children. It is essential for women's federations at all levels to set up their legal advisory offices. They should work in coordination with the political and legal departments in meting out severe punishment to those who have committed the crimes of infringing upon the rights and interests of women and children and molesting them.

Bo Yibo said: Bringing up children in a healthy way is a task of strategic significance which should be attended to by all social quarters. It is hoped that women's federations will, with the support of various quarters of society, lead the broad masses of women to achieve still greater success in accomplishing this glorious task.

Bo Yibo continued: Women's federations must lead the broad masses of women to uphold the four basic principles, make great efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as scientific and general knowledge so as to heighten their political awareness and turn themselves into better educated new women with socialist consciousness.

Bo Yibo concluded his speech by wishing the fifth Chinese national women's congress complete success.

Party, State at Opening

OW030016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The fifth national women's congress opened here this afternoon in the Hall of the People. The 2000 delegates, dressed in national costumes and holiday best were joined by 4000 women of the capital. The congress will discuss the role women play in the country's modernization.

Thunderous applause broke out as women's leaders and party and government leaders mounted the rostrum. The party and government leaders present included Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

Ye Jianying and other veteran leaders who were unable to attend because of advanced age had extended messages of greetings. Their messages were read out at the meeting.

The opening session was presided over by Kang Keqing.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Yingchao, member of its Political Bureau, delivered a message of greetings. She conveyed respect to the women working on all fronts and extended cordial greetings and best wishes to the women of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas compatriots. Deng Yingchao said the party placed great hopes on the women of all nationalities. The congress, the party hoped, would be highly successful in carrying forward the good traditions and create a new situation in women's movement.

Reviewing women's contributions in overthrowing the old society and building New China, she said that Chinese women showed good qualities in ideology, work attitude and morality. "This is the pride of the Chinese nation as a whole," she said.

Deng Yingchao called on China's multi-national women to contribute to the reunification of the motherland and the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace.

Kang Keqing made a report on the work of the fourth executive committee of All-China Women's Federation. The title of the report is "Rise Up and Create a New Situation in the Women's Movement".

In her opening speech at the meeting, Lei Jieqiong, executive chairman of the congress presidium and vice-chairman of the Chinese Association for Promoting Democracy, saluted veterans Cai Chang, Deng Yingchao and other outstanding women leaders.

Recalling Soong Ching Ling, late honorary president of the People's Republic of China, as well as honorary chairman of the federation, Lei Jieqiong said: "She will live in our hearts forever and we will keep in mind her outstanding contributions for women and children."

The congress agenda includes discussion of the work report submitted by the federation's fourth executive committee, revision of the federation's Constitution, election of the new leading body of the fifth national women's federation and the commending of nearly 10,000 outstanding individuals and work units and nearly 10,000 model families.

The more than 2,000 delegates from the country's 56 nationalities attending the congress which is convened once every five years include model workers and advanced workers from all walks of life, red banner pace setters and representatives of "March 8th red banner units", shock workers in the new Long March, representatives of model families, staff members, commune members, intellectuals, armywomen, women cadres of the party, government and mass organizations, women's and children's work personnel and women from the fields of culture, education, science, public health, art, sports and publications.

There are representatives from various democratic parties, women compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as returned Overseas Chinese.

Minority delegates, account for 12.6 percent of the total; 300 specialists in various trades account for 15.2 percent.

On behalf of nine mass organizations, Wu Jintao, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, gave a congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony of the congress. Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, also greeted the congress.

Panel discussions start tomorrow.

Further on Opening

OWO40140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- The fifth national women's congress opened this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

When greeting messages from Comrades Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wang Zhen and Bo Yibo were read at the meeting, burst after burst of warm applause broke out in the hall.

I. 6 Sep 83

K 20

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Also present at today's meeting to extend their greetings were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Giuli, and Ni Zhifu, and alternate member Chen Muhua;

Members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, and Hu Gili, and alternate members Gao Shi and Hao Jianxiu;

Vice Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee Bo Yibo and Standing Committee members Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Jiang Jua, He Changgong, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, and Cheng Zihua;

Permanent Secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC Central Committee Wang Heshou;

Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Goigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua;

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and State Councillors Zhang Jingfu, Wang Bingqian, and Song Ping;

Member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Commission Hong Xuezhi;

Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Gan Changzhao, Dong Ziwu, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, and Gu Wu;

Responsible persons of various central party, government, Army, and mass departments concerned, various democratic parties and Beijing Municipality.

Some 4,000 women from all circles in Beijing attended today's meeting as observers.

Foreign reporters in Beijing sat in on today's meeting as visitors.

TWO 'TAIWANESE SPIES' EXECUTED IN GUANGZHOU

OW051646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Two Taiwanese spies sentenced to capital punishment earlier by the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court were executed here today.

He Enjie and Lin Zerong infiltrated into Guangzhou last March from Hong Kong. They actively collected intelligence and developed KMT intelligence organizations. On March 29 they hung a huge counter-revolutionary slogan outside a hotel window on sixth floor and took pictures of it.

He Enjie enrolled Lin Zerong and others into an intelligence organization in Hong Kong in 1982. On a number of occasions he sent Lin Zerong and other special agents to Guangzhou and Beijing to collect political and military intelligence and develop spy organizations. Lin Zerong stole a confidential document and had it sent out.

ANHUI HIT BY SERIOUS DROUGHT IN WAKE OF FLOODS

OW011611 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] There has been almost no rain in most parts of Anhui since the beginning of mid-July, and this is especially true in many areas south of the Changjiang River. As a result of this situation and the sustained heat wave plus tremendous evaporation, drought has developed rapidly throughout this province.

According to statistics compiled by the six prefectures in the Changjiang and Huaihe valleys and in areas south of the Changjiang River, nearly 7 million mu of crops in the province are affected by drought. The disaster in the (Xinglanguang) area, south of the Changjiang, is especially serious because the area was first afflicted with floods and is now in the anguish of drought.

In this situation, various parts of Anhui have quickly mobilized the masses and organized them to wage an antidrought struggle in the spirit of not giving in to any pressure or difficulty--a spirit they demonstrated in the recent struggle against floods.

Leading groups in charge of antidrought and antiflood operations have been set up by various counties in Anqing Prefecture. To combat drought and save seedlings, 510,000 people have been mobilized in these counties. They have been helped by more than 7,000 diesel-powered pumps, some 3,000 electric motors and over 50,000 waterwheels in the struggle to save more than 1 million mu of crop seedlings.

In the Chuxian Prefecture area, many pieces of mechanized equipment have been used to pump over 300 million cubic meters of water to irrigate 1.9 million mu of farmland. The (Huishuiheng) irrigation project has released 2,700 million cubic meters of water to save several million mu of crops in the irrigation area from withering.

In the spirit of supporting the antiflood struggle, departments concerned have vigorously supported the current antidrought operation. While ensuring a supply of diesel fuel, the commercial departments have supplied the most serious drought-stricken areas with over 2,000 extra tons of diesel fuel. The electric power industry departments have readjusted electricity supply plans to ensure that the needs for power in the antidrought operation areas are properly met.

While mobilizing the masses to combat the current drought, various prefectures have utilized the available labor force to engage in autumn crop field management and prevent crop diseases and insect damage in an effort to achieve a relatively good harvest this year.

FUJIAN CURBS ABUSES AGAINST OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK220607 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0204 GMT 21 Aug 83

["Anxi County, Fujian, Vigorously Curbs Malpractice of Demanding Money and Material from Overseas Chinese" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Anxi County CPC Committee and County Government in Fujian has recently adopted effective measures to determinedly curb the malpractice of demanding money and materials from Overseas Chinese.

The measures adopted by Anxi County are:

- To educate cadres and the masses by establishing a national and individual moral integrity. The practices of demanding money from, and fleecing the Overseas Chinese of their money are prohibited. Those who insist on begging from and insulting the Overseas Chinese and on jeopardizing public security must be severely dealt with;
- To send cadres deeply into the homes of Overseas Chinese and inspect those projects which are contributed to or established by Overseas Chinese if there are problems of raising more capital than the project requirement, disorder of books, and dilatoriness. They should make thorough investigations and solve the problems immediately;
- To praise promptly those advanced units and individuals who conscientiously run well those public welfare facilities established by Overseas Chinese and do well various works concerning Overseas Chinese.

Now, there are distinct improvements in the general mood of society in Anxi County and many Overseas Chinese return to their homes happily. They drink tea and chat with their countryfolks, discuss matters of vital importance to their hometowns, and feel deeply the warmth of the motherland and their hometowns.

HUA SHENG BAO [5478 5116 1032 VOICE OF OVERSEAS CHINESE] published today a short commentary entitled "This Malpractice Is Curbed Well" which praises the work of Anxi County. It says: As the Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots enthusiastically love the motherland and their hometowns, they voluntarily contribute money to construct their hometowns. This is a good deed which benefits both the country and the people, and we should welcome them and assist them with all efforts. However, there are some people who take this opportunity to fleece them of their money, which makes an extremely bad impression on the whole. If we do not curb this malpractice, the enthusiastic hearts of Overseas Chinese and compatriots will be discouraged and it will become a disgrace to the country.

JIANGSU TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

OWO31150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Nanjing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Jiangsu Province will give foreign investors more preferential treatment, including extension of the tax-exemption and reduction period for joint ventures and sale of products on the domestic market.

Vice-Governor Zhang Xiwu made the announcement at a meeting on using foreign funds held in Nanjing.

From 1983 through 1985, the province will sponsor more than 400 projects involving foreign capital and imports of technology, he said.

The period of exemption and reduction from income tax for new Chinese-foreign joint ventures will be extended from three years to five, he said. Preferential treatment will be given to projects in which Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao firms invest.

Joint ventures can sell more of their products in China, if they import technology needed in China and manufacture products China needs to import.

Technicians and managerial staff from other countries and Hong Kong and Macao are welcome to give technical guidance in Jiangsu, the vice-governor said.

Foreign and Hong Kong and Macao companies will be invited to attend talks on Jiangsu's external economic and technical cooperation scheduled to open in early October, he said.

JIANGSU: NANJING PLA COMMANDER HONORS FIGHTER

OWO21145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Quan Yichang, a fighter of a certain outfit under the Nanjing PLA units, has been praised by local people and public security departments for standing up to gangsters and bravely fighting them in an effort to safeguard the general public.

At a recent meeting, Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, spoke highly of Quan Yichang's heroic deeds. He said that those who take up cudgels for a just cause should be given handsome rewards. On 23 August, the CPC Committee of Nanjing PLA Units awarded Quan Yichang a Citation of Merit, Second Class, and based on his ability and political integrity, promoted him to the rank of quartermaster.

It has been proved by a public security agency that the gangster captured by Quan Yichang is the ring leader of group of hooligans who was released from prison not long ago. Several other members of this group of hooligans have been arrested by public security personnel following the capture of their ringleaders.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES NANCHANG CADETS

OWO41344 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The Nanchang Army School held a solemn ceremony this morning to open the first term of its 4-year college class. Present were Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou PLA units, First Secretary Bai Dongcai of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, Jiangxi Vice Governor Liu Bin, Commandant Wang Zhengbin and Political Commissar Tong Chao of the Nanchang Army School, and Political Commissar Wang Guangde and Deputy Commander Shen Zhixiang of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District. More than 1,500 responsible persons, cadres, fighters and cadets of the Nanchang Army School attended.

The school began to recruit cadets this autumn for its 4-year regular college course. The first group of 200 cadets came from Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu and Shandong provinces. Bachelor degrees will be conferred on the cadets upon completion of 4 years of military, political and cultural courses, and the graduates will be assigned to Nanjing, Jinan and Fuzhou PLA units as commanders of grassroots outfits.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou PLA units, First Secretary Bai Dongcai of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and Commandant Wang Zhengbin of the Nanchang Army School.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: The inauguration of 4-year college course at the Army Command School is an important step in implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directives to strengthen military academies and schools and to speed up revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing our Army. It is a great change in the Army cadre system and a big stride toward raising the scientific and cultural level of Army cadres and selecting them from among those who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent. Fu Kuiqing urged the cadets to study diligently, undergo strict training, sum up experiences, improve their ability and devote themselves to national defense.

Comrade Bai Dongcai spoke on behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, offering warm congratulations to the school on the inauguration of its college classes. Bai Dongcai stressed in his speech that education provides the foundation of modernizing science and technology. He called for efforts to study earnestly the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", to increase understanding of the importance of education, and rigorously to develop educational undertakings.

Also present at the opening ceremony were six academic advisors to the school who came from various parts of the country. They are Chinese language Professor Xu Zhongyu from Huadong Teachers University, Nanjing University mathematics Professor Zhou Boxun, who has a doctoral degree from a U.S. university, Jiangxi Teachers College physics Professor Xiong Guofang, Professor Li Ke from the Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences and Associate Professor Chen Guoxi from the Changsha University for National Defense Science, who is an expert in computers.

JIANGXI HOLDS COUNTY, COMMUNE INDUSTRY MEETING

OWO41357 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] After being in session for 10 days, the Jiangxi provincial county and commune industrial work meeting came to a close on 30 August. Some 400 persons attended the meeting.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jiangxi; and Ni Xiance, a Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Jiangxi, attended and addressed the meeting.

The participants seriously studied the instructions of the central leading comrades on improving the quality of enterprises and held repeated and thorough discussions on the present situation of county and commune industries in Jiangxi Province.

The participants unanimously held that among the conspicuous problems concerning the county and commune industries in the province are that they are being controlled by many high-level departments, they are small in size, their products are poor in quality, and their economic results are poor.

The meeting emphasized that all enterprises should strive to improve the quality of their products, increase the variety of designs and patterns, and produce marketable products. They should reduce the production of products that are in excessive supply and increase the production of products in short supply.

JIANGXI TO CONTROL SCOPE OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW020001 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government held a provincewide work conference on capital construction in Nanchang from 26 to 29 August, according to a report by (Han Ning) of the provincial Planning Commission. Discussions were focused on how to control the scope of capital construction, ensure the completion of key projects, prevent financial losses and waste, and increase returns on investment.

Governor Zhao Zengyi heard reports on the conference's progress and gave specific instructions. Vice Governor Ni Xiance presided over the conference and delivered a report. Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan also attended and spoke.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province made headway in controlling the scope of capital construction.

Since the beginning of last year, however, the scope of capital construction has once again gone out of control. The main problem lies in locally financed investments and loans granted with figures exceeding the planned targets by 68 and 60 percent respectively. This has created a situation of unplanned ordinary projects being scheduled ahead of planned key projects, locally financed investments surpassing preset targets, and key projects not being completed on schedule.

After earnestly studying the situation, the conference decided to take the following four remedial measures:

1. Apply the emergency brake: No new project will be initiated this year. All projects already planned but on which construction has not yet started will be suspended.
2. Conduct a comprehensive review: Projects not planned will be suspended before conducting a comprehensive review.
3. Strictly curtail the scope of capital construction: To control investment, the province will set ceilings in accordance with the various fund supply sources. The amount of investment funds to be curtailed will be determined by the prefectures and industrial and capital construction departments so that the scope of investment will not exceed the amount authorized by the state for the province in 1983.
4. Make a few simple rules that will be observed by all concerned: In exercising control over the scope of investment and conducting a review of capital construction projects, there must be a few clear-cut rules that are to be observed by the responsible persons concerned at all levels. Prefectural heads, city mayors, and directors or heads of provincial departments and bureaus will be held responsible for any breach of the authorized investment plan or scope of capital construction in the areas for which they are responsible.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN RECEIVES BUSINESS DELEGATES

SK030558 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Yiliang), the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee received at the Nanjiao guest house in Jinan City on the morning of 2 September the province's delegates who returned from the national commendation meeting of advanced units and individuals emerging in developing collectively- and-individually-owned business in order to arrange jobs for urban youths awaiting work.

Attending the reception were leading comrades including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Chen Lei, Ma Changgui, Zhou Xingfu, and Zhang Weicen. At the reception, Comrades Su Yiran and Liang Buting delivered speeches and emphatically pointed out: Developing collectively- and individually-owned business is a long-term policy of the party. All ideas that underestimate collectively- and individually-owned business are wrong. They encouraged the delegates to make great contributions to make China prosperous and to serve the people's livelihood.

The leading personnel received the 24 delegates who returned from Beijing on the afternoon of 1 September.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

SK060928 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Realistically Attend to Consolidating Existing Enterprises in All Spheres"]

[Text] The commentary states: The most practical and effective measure for improving the quality of enterprises at present is to comprehensively consolidate enterprises. Consolidation is a work of foundation laying. Regardless of readjustment, reform, or technical transformation, they can never deviate from this foundation. Only by laying a good foundation can we enliven the economy of the 1990's. Leaders at all levels must fully understand the major strategic significance of attending to enterprise consolidation in all spheres and must do a real good job in this regard so as to markedly improve the quality of personnel, technology, and management and operation and to enable them to meet the needs of socialist modernizations. At present, there is a blurred understanding in improving the quality of enterprises and strengthening their management. Some comrades credited poor economic results to objective factors such as price rises of raw materials and increases in management fees. Some comrades only attended to a temporary increase in production and a ready market for products and neglected future market changes, updating and upgrading of products, and technical progress.

We should acknowledge that there are objective factors affecting economic results. However, enterprises themselves should not only stress objective difficulty and ignore subjective efforts. Cases of enterprises with similar conditions but different economic results have fully shown that subjective efforts are the most important. We must stress subjective efforts and concentrate our energies on tapping the inner potential.

The commentary states in conclusion: Conscientiously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of practical and guiding significance in consolidating enterprises and improving the quality of enterprises. We must organize a vast number of staff and workers to earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and to fully understand the essence of its guidelines so as to lay a solid foundation for consolidating enterprises and improving their quality.

SHANGHAI'S BAOSHAN STEEL RESHUFFLES LEADERSHIP

OWO20135 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The leading bodies of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex have been reshuffled. Li Ming, vice minister of metallurgical industry, has been appointed general director of the engineering headquarters, secretary of the party committee, and concurrently director of the complex. The appointment was announced by Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry, at a cadres' meeting at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex on 20 August.

After the reshuffle, the average ages of members of the leading bodies of the engineering headquarters and the complex are respectively 5.8 and 1.3 years lower than those of the former leading bodies. Those who received college or higher education account for respectively 50 and 70 percent of the aforementioned leading bodies.

Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao attended and spoke at the cadres' meeting.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT EXPANSION BEGINS

OWO41040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Long-term expansion work on Hongqiao International Airport has been started here to cope with increasing passengers.

The project includes terminal buildings for domestic and foreign passengers, a refuelling system, a warehouse, an airfreighter apron, a runway, a hangar for airliner maintenance and repair, an up-to-date control tower and a training center. It will be completed in 10 years.

Formerly a small army airport, Hongqiao can now take all sorts of passenger and cargo planes. It has 19 domestic lines and five international lines in addition to two lines to Hong Kong.

GANSU PARTY WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 2 SEP

HK040617 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A Gansu Provincial CPC Committee work conference, whose main agenda item consisted of implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on work in the province, concluded in Lanzhou on 2 September. The conference called on the people of all nationalities in the province to unify understanding, fear no difficulty, submit to no hardship, and bring into play the pioneering spirit to plant trees and grass, develop animal husbandry, transform the mountains and rivers, eliminate poverty and make the people rich, and contribute to turning Gansu into a forestry and animal husbandry base.

This conference opened on 20 August. The participants studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and conveyed the important instructions delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection in Gansu and the relevant spirit of the central work conference. They held enthusiastic discussions on the question of how to bring about a great strategic change in the orientation for agricultural development in Gansu. Various areas and departments also drew up plans and measures for planting trees and grass.

The conference held: The guiding principle put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang on planting trees and grass, developing animal husbandry, transforming the mountains and rivers, eliminating poverty and making the people rich fully accords with Gansu reality. Unless grass and trees are planted and animal husbandry developed, Gansu's economy cannot forge ahead and the people cannot become rich. In the past we took grain as the key link and laid full emphasis on grain with the result that grain production was unable to rise, and in fact the ecological balance was damaged and led into a vicious cycle. Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction to play a different tune and stress grass and trees has pointed out for us the orientation for agricultural development. So long as we unswervingly carry out this instruction, we can build Gansu into a first-rate forestry and animal husbandry base in China.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a summation speech at the conclusion of the conference. He said: In order to bring about a great strategic change in the orientation for the province's agricultural development, the first issue is to further solve the problem of bringing about a great change in guiding ideology by means of launching an all-people mass discussion and mobilization. They should discuss whether the path of planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry can be regarded as the fundamental great scheme for changing the face of Gansu, and whether a great change in guiding ideology is needed. Once these issues are clearly discussed and people have unified their understanding, Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction can be translated into action.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: We should seize the current favorable opportunity to fight well the first campaign in planting grass and trees and strive to fulfill the task of afforesting 400,000 mu. Our main tasks in the coming winter and spring are centered on implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions and the spirit of the central work conference, to step up all work, to consolidate and develop the fine situation in the first 7 months of this year, and to fulfill and overfulfill all the tasks for the year. We must organize the cadres and party members to seriously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and integrate this study with implementation of Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions.

Comrades Xiao Hua and Feng Jixin spoke before the end of the conference.

The conference issued a decision on strictly controlling the scale of capital construction, resolutely banning indiscriminate price hikes, exaction of charges, payment of bonuses and subsidies, working to improve economic results, and concentrating finances and materials to ensure key construction work.

Comrade Li Ziqi said in his speech: We should do a good job in solving four worries: 1) that planting grass and trees will affect grain production; 2) can grass and trees be planted well without building water conservancy projects, or by building fewer than before; 3) can planting of grass and trees be developed in arid areas; 4) that grass and trees cannot be planted well because there is not enough time.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: Agriculture and animal husbandry form an organic entity. Theirs is a dialectical relationship of mutual interdependence and stimulation. By grasping the key points, we can grasp the chief contradictions and find the points of breakthrough, and thus stimulate all-round coordinated development of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. In the past we got nowhere by just grasping grain. Only by grasping the cardinal link of planting grass and trees and working hard for 20 to 30 years can we promote a transformation in agriculture.

Comrade Li Ziqi announced: All barren land that can be contracted must be contracted out to households. Peasants with the manpower and technique can contract for as much as they can handle, without restriction. Whoever sows grass or trees owns it and enjoys the income from it. This is to be kept unchanged for a long period.

On the question of the relationship between planting grass and trees and increasing grain production, Comrade Li Ziqi said: We should pay attention to four principles in correctly solving this issue. These are: 1) In the short term, we should not reduce the grain area; we should mainly plant grass and trees on barren slopes and gullies; 2) in the central part of the province, and some parts of eastern and southern Gansu, we should gradually return cultivated land to grass and trees; 3) we should work hard to raise the yields of grain, oil, cotton, and fiber crops, and strive for a steady increase in grain output in normal years; 4) actively expand the area of rotation or intercropping of grass and grain, and cultivation of green manure.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: In order to more effectively organize a strategic change in agriculture, we must persistently have the leaders taking the lead and set up cadre responsibility systems at all levels.

GANSU STRESSES CULTIVATION OF QUALIFIED CADRES

HK051052 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial forum on organizational work, which concluded on 31 August, stressed that efforts should be exerted continuously, in the spirit of reform, to speed up the process of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and professionally competent for the province's leading organs at various levels and the ranks of cadres, so that the realization of the task of changing the face of Gansu and shifting the province from poverty to richness can be ensured. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee attended the forum and spoke.

The conference pointed out that through the continuous readjustment in the past several years and the current structural reform, leading organs at various levels in our province have attained a major breakthrough in the requirements of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and professionally competent. There is an obvious change in the structure of the leading organs. However, the leading organs established after the readjustment in many respects still fall short of the requirements of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and professionally competent.

In order to meet the strategic change of shifting the key points in our economic construction to the Great Northwest by the end of this century, and to build the leading organs at various levels in our province into command posts which possess a higher level of Marxism-Leninism and a better standard of professional management, and which can lead the peoples of various nationalities of the province to break new ground and open up new horizons with diligence and fearlessness, and we must continue to grasp well the structural reform of the leading organs step by step in a planned way.

The forum discussed in greater detail the 8-year plan for the construction of the four requirements for the leading organs at the prefectural and county levels. It demanded that, at present, special emphasis should be laid in making concrete plans for implementing various measures.

First, the third echelon should be built well with a high degree of a sense of urgency and a strong sense of responsibility. The system of reserve cadres should be established and perfected. Once the reserve cadres are named, detailed plans for training individual cadres should be made and corresponding measures adopted, with fixed orientation on the training process. In this respect, inspection and evaluation should be conducted often to help promote the quality of these cadres.

Second, intellectual cadres should be selected and promoted with boldness and with a free hand. The influence of the leftist ideology and the bias against intellectuals should be eradicated continuously. The relationship between certificate and level of knowledge, and the relationship between experience in leadership and level of education should be correctly understood, so that the scientific point of view of Marxism, which respects knowledge as well as talented people, can be firmly established. On the precondition of revolutionization, we should be bold in selecting and promoting those cadres who possess a higher level of education and a higher degree of professional knowledge.

Third, the structural reform at county and departmental levels and the step in staffing the leading organs should be expedited.

Fourth, regularized training should be strengthened and great efforts should be made to enhance the quality of cadres. In the next several years, training should be given mainly to cadres and reserve cadres at or above county level, so that they can meet the requirements set in the training program for the leading organs -- being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more professionally competent.

QINGHAI GOVERNOR HUANG JINGBO BRIEFS REPORTERS

HK050952 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Organized by the All-China Journalists Association, the reporters from 16 newspapers and broadcasting and television stations throughout the country have arrived in Xining to engage in various activities in our province. Yesterday afternoon, the provincial People's Government held a press conference at which Huang Jingbo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, gave a brief account of the natural geography, general economic conditions, construction achievements, and various conditions of Qinghai, such as culture, education, science and technology, public health, and the people's standard of living.

Comrade Huang Jingbo said: The fact that such a large number of newspaper, radio, and television reporters have been organized by the All-China Journalists Association to come to Qinghai from afar on a news-gathering mission constitutes a great help to our work. We believe that following news gathering and reporting by the reporters, the people of the whole country will understand Qinghai better and Qinghai Province will receive more support and help, thus bringing about a positive result in changing the outlook of Qinghai and in developing Qinghai.

Yesterday afternoon, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government met with reporters from various parts of the country. The reporters from 16 press units, who have been organized by the All-China Journalists Association for a news-gathering mission in our province, are mainly from various big cities and the coastal areas.

As of today, the reporters start on their news-gathering missions in Xining, Hainan, and Haixi.

SHAANXI SOCIAL ORDER, FLOOD WORK DISCUSSED

HK010109 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Summary] The second meeting of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Xian on 29 and 30 August. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin delivered a report on antiflood and rescue work at Ankang. The meeting hailed the great victory achieved in this struggle, and noted: "At present the flood season is still not over. The leading cadres at all levels must maintain a high degree of vigilance. It is necessary to make all-round and thorough arrangements for antiflood and relief work throughout the province, with the emphasis on the Ankang disaster area. The government at all levels in the disaster area must uphold the principle of self-reliance and self-salvation through production and rely on the masses to overcome difficulties, restore production, and rebuild their homes."

Provincial Public Security Department Director (Gao Bulin) delivered a report on social order and the situation in cracking down on crime. The meeting pledged to make new contributions to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order.

The meeting passed a resolution on further doing a good job in antiflood and relief work, and decisions on establishing a credentials committee, and committees on the legal system, finances and economics, and education, science, culture, and public health.

Standing Committee Chairman Yan Kelun presided and spoke. Also present were vice chairmen Li Lianbi, Dong Xueyuan, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen. Governor Li Qingwei and Vice Governor Xu Shanlin attended as observers.

SHAANXI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING CONCLUDES

HK290551 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A provincial capital construction work conference concluded on 27 August. In a summation speech, Vice Governor Zhang Bin pointed out: We must summon up great resolve, be strict in work, and properly specify the projects in order to control the scale of capital construction.

The meeting pointed out: By mid-July, Shaanxi had basically arrested the malpractices of indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges, and scored initial results in taking stock of projects under construction. At present, the province has taken stock of and discarded 78 projects not covered by the plans. In addition, 24 projects originally planned to start this year have been switched to the preparatory stage. By now 29 projects have been designated for halting or suspension. The province has cut capital construction investment by 34 million yuan, and the scale of capital construction is now within the target figure set by the state.

Vice Governor Zhang Bin said in his summation speech: The momentum of starting up new projects and increasing investment too much has now been basically arrested. However, the experiences of the past have proven that controlling the scale of capital construction is arduous and meticulous work. It is hard to get effective results without great resolve and great and sustained effort. He stressed: We must unswervingly implement the central instructions, continue to strictly control the scale of capital construction, and continually arrest the bad practice of indiscriminately spending money on capital construction. Under the premise of improving investment results, we must do everything possible to fulfill the province's capital construction task for the year.

XINJIANG OVERFULFILLS COTTON PROCUREMENT QUOTA

HK010853 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] By today, the whole region has procured 2.85 million dan of ginned cotton and overfulfilled the 1982 procurement quota by 29.5 percent. The region has procured 520,000 dan more than in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 22.3 percent.

Except for 1 county which has not fulfilled its procurement quota, the 11 cotton production counties throughout the region have all overfulfilled their procurement quotas. This achievement has never previously been recorded in our region's history of cotton procurement.

Bole, Pishan, Bachu, and Shufu Counties, Korla City, the 6th agricultural division, and the 4th agricultural division have overfulfilled the state quotas by 100 to 300 percent. The quality of cotton has improved. The average grade of upland cotton throughout the region is 0.27 grades higher than in the preceding year and the average length is 0.1 mm longer than in the preceding year. Its quality is the best in the whole country and its length is the second longest in the whole country. The average grade and length of long-staple cotton have also been raised.

REACTION TO DOWNING OF KOREAN AIRLINER

Message From ROK President

OW031123 Taipei CNA in English 1008 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (CNA) -- President Chon Tu-hwan of the Republic of Korea has sent cabled message to President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China, extending condolences to the bereaved families of Chinese passengers aboard the Korea Airlines jetliner.

The messages said: "I am extremely grieved at the tragic incident in which a Korean Airlines passenger plane was shot down during a flight on regular route by the Soviet fighter planes off Sakhalin Friday, taking the lives of all passengers aboard including many Chinese citizens."

"On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Korea and on my behalf, I wish to extend to you and through you to the bereaved families of the innocent Chinese passengers my heartfelt condolences."

"I firmly believe that the Soviet attack against an unarmed passenger plane is an inhuman act, blatantly violating international rules and practice and it deserves, therefore, severe worldwide condemnation and obligation of due compensation."

"I earnestly pray that God will provide the families of the deceased with strength and courage to cope with this trying time."

Foreign Minister, ROK Envoy Confer

OW030345 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 3 (CANA) -- Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon, on behalf of his government, extended condolences to the families and dependents of the dead and missing passengers on board the ill-fated Korean Airlines [KAL] Boeing 747 which was shot down near the island of Sakhalin early Wednesday.

Ambassador Kim conveyed the regards and expressed deep sorrow over the accident during his meeting with Chu Fu-sung, minister of foreign affairs, Friday afternoon.

He also discussed the handling of the tragic accident of KAL jetliner with Minister Chu during the meeting.

U.S. SENATORS, MRS CHENNAULT VISIT TAIWAN

Meet Premier Sun

OW031650 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 3 (CANA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Saturday received U.S. Senators Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, and Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb. at the Taipei guest house.

The senators, together with Mrs. Anna Chennault, vice chairwoman of the presidential export council, came here Saturday for a four-day visit.

I. 6 Sep 83

V 2

CHINA
TAIWAN

Premier Sun extended his hearty welcome to them for their tour to this country. He exchanged opinions with the senators on Sino-U.S. relations and the world situation.

Senators Hatch and Zorinsky reaffirmed to Premier Sun the American people's friendship for and support of the Republic of China as relations between the two nations have been very cordial.

Premier Sun thanked them and said that the Chinese Government and people will value such friendship and support.

Mrs. Chennault, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, and Chang Hsia-yen, director of the North American Affairs Department under the Foreign Ministry were also present at the meeting.

Later, Premier and Mrs. Sun gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

Others who attended the dinner included presidential Secretary General Ma Chi-chuang, Communications Minister Lien Chan and James Lilley, director of the American Institute in Taiwan, Taipei office.

Meet Economics Minister Chao

OW060315 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 6 (CNA) -- Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung said Monday that the Republic of China's [ROC] government will try its best to encourage private and public enterprises to buy more from the United States to narrow down the trade gap between the two countries.

He told two visiting U.S. senators, Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, and Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., that the Chinese Government is also willing to help American firms to promote sales of their products in this country.

Senators Hatch and Zorinsky arrived in Taipei Sept. 3 for a visit. They called on Minister Chao at his office in the afternoon. They exchanged views on matters pertaining to trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The American senators expressed concern over the Sino-American trade imbalance which is expected to reach a record high of U.S. dollars 6 billion this year.

Chao told the American senators that the Chinese Government also is paying very close attention to this problem because the huge imbalance will also greatly affect the ROC itself.

CAA DIRECTOR SUSPENDS PHILIPPINE AIRLINES RIGHTS

OW021449 Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- The Civil Aeronautics Administration declared here Friday the temporary suspension of Philippine Airlines' landing rights in Taipei and Kaohsiung effective from midnight on Saturday morning, Sept. 3.

In making the announcement, Liu Teh-ming, director general of the CAA, said that the suspension will be lifted pending action by the Filipino aviation authorities allowing China Airlines to resume its landing rights in Manila.

Liu expressed deep regret over having to take this step, but added that the counter-measure was taken under compelling circumstances.

Prior to the announcement of the suspension, the Government of the Republic of China has reiterated its position toward resumption of CAL's landing rights in Manila through various available channels, but up to 5 p.m. Friday, no answer had issued from the aviation authorities in Manila.

PRC DEFECTOR JOINS ROC AIR FORCE 1 SEP

OW011441 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 1 (CNA) -- Freedom fighter Sun Tien-chin Thursday formally joined the Republic of China's Air Force.

At a rank-conferring ceremony at the armed forces literary activity center, Sun swore before a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to renounce his membership in the Chinese Communist Party.

Gen. Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, presided over the ceremony. He pinned the insignia of a Chinese Air Force full colonel on the epaulet strap of Sun's new uniform in addition to conferring him with a fortress medal. Gen. Hau also presented Sun a reward of 7,000 taels of gold worth about U.S.\$3.85 million even though the MIG-21 he flew to an air base outside Seoul has been impounded by the Korean Government.

Taking his oath, Sun pledged that he will devote his utmost in support of the national mission of unifying China through the three principles of the people.

Over the past years, he said, people on the mainland have realized that the Republic of China's Government is the real government of China, while the three principles of the people is an appropriate doctrine for national development.

Prosperity and progress in Taiwan are the blueprint the developing China, Sun said, assuring that compatriots on the mainland are longing for Taiwan. As soon as they have any opportunity, he stated, they will risk their lives for freedom.

More than 1,000 military leaders and officers attended the ceremony. They included Adm. Tsou Chien deputy chief of the general staff, and commanders-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1982 HIGHER THAN ESTIMATE

OW010351 Taipei CNA in English 0301 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 1 (CNA) -- The real economic growth of this nation for 1982 should be 3.90 percent instead of the 3.76 percent estimate before, the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) indicated Wednesday.

And the per capita income was U.S. \$2,342 for the year, it added.

CEPD held a meeting Wednesday afternoon in which they listened to a report on the 1982 national income statistics of the Republic of China compiled by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

The report points out that this nation's gross national product for 1982 was NT \$1,828.3 billion, an increase of NT \$4.1 billion or 0.22 percent as compared with the NT \$1,824.3 billion estimated in November last year.

The real growth rate of GNP or the economic growth rate for 1982 was 3.90 percent, 0.14 percent higher than the preliminary-estimated 3.76 percent, the report says.

The national income for 1982 was NT \$1,676.3 billion, 7.44 percent higher than earlier estimation, and the real increase was 4.4 percent. The per capita income was NT \$91,616; that is U.S. \$2,342, for 1982, the report says.

USSR ATTACK ON KAL PLANE 'CRUDE,' 'RASH ACT'

HK020156 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Soviet Attack on Airliner Can Hardly Escape Worldwide Condemnation"]

[Text] Yesterday, a South Korean airliner disappeared in the sky above the Soviet island of Sakhalin. It has been proved that the plane was shot down by a Soviet MIG-23 fighter. The fate of 269 passengers aboard is still unknown. This incident has drawn the serious attention and concern from all over the world.

First, this crude and rash act of the Soviet Union can hardly escape worldwide condemnation. No matter how the Soviet Union will defend and justify itself, the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner was completely unarmed, but it was encircled and tracked by eight Soviet military planes for more than 2 hours when it flew over Sakhalin on its way to Seoul from New York via Alaska. Even if the airliner had deviated from its normal route and had entered Soviet air space, what the Soviet fighters could do was to give a warning or to force it to land. They absolutely should not fire a missile at it.

Second, according to the telecommunications between the Soviet pilots and their base, monitored by the Japanese Defense Agency, the Soviet pilots were well aware that the plane they were tracking was a South Korean civilian airliner, but one of the Soviet pilots still fired at the target after he reported to his superior. This indicated that the Soviets shot down an unarmed civilian airliner when they were well aware of the type of aircraft it was. This act will never be excused by the world people; rather, it will certainly evoke condemnation from civilian airlines all over the world.

The Sea of Okhotsk and the island of Sakhalin are part of the Soviet military region under high surveillance. Soviet warships and military aircraft often appear on the sea or in the sky of this region. However, the Soviet Union has no right to take a nervous and hostile attitude toward an unarmed civilian plane of another country and to even recklessly shoot it down because of its intense military activities in this region.

This incident enables all countries in the world to see more clearly the actual situation of the Soviet Union's activities in arms expansion and war preparations. The more worrying is whether incidents of this kind will trigger off even greater disasters in the future.

If the Soviet Union refuses to undertake responsibility for this incident and fails to properly deal with the aftermath of the incident, Soviet-U.S. and Soviet-Japanese relations will become tenser, which are factors that will increase the unrest in the Asia.

Henceforth, civilian airlines of all countries will regard the air space near the Soviet Union as dangerous areas. The Soviet Union has greatly injured its own image in the world.

TA KUNG PAO ASSESSES DOWNING OF AIRLINER

HK040248 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Airliner Incident Involves the World Situation"]

[Text] The brazen shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet military aircraft, causing the deaths of all 269 passengers and crew members, has shocked the international community to a degree far exceeding the reaction when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan 4 years ago. The gravity of this event also far exceeds a violation of international aviation law; it will have a major effect on world developments.

At present the contention between the United States and the Soviet Union for hegemony is fiercer than ever before. At the same time, these two countries' control over their allies is weakening. Whether the tendency will be toward still greater rivalry or a temporary easing is difficult to judge. However, most people think that the key period will be at the end of this year. Two-thirds of the year 1983 have already gone, and it was on the very first day of the last one-third of the year that the Soviet shooting down of an international airliner occurred. Hence, this will be a turning-point for various countries in further weighing up developments and observing a number of major issues.

First, there is the issue of further understanding the policy pursued by the Soviet Union under Andropov's leadership and of the internal conditions in the country. After Brezhnev's sudden death last November, Andropov became CPSU General Secretary. This summer, he has also taken the posts of State Defense Conference Chairman and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; in less than half a year, all the major power has been gathered by this one man. Since he came to power, he has spoken sometimes of disarmament and sometimes of retaliation; on the one hand he has talked about friendship, and on the other he has made threats; special attention is needed to see which is his main aspect. Following the widespread international anger and condemnation after this incident, whether or not the Soviet Union will strongly defend its action, whether or not it will make a corresponding response to the reactions from all sides, and whether opinion in the Soviet Union is divided over the affair -- these indications will help people to further understand what is going on in the Kremlin.

Second, there is the reaction in U.S. political circles. On this occasion, Secretary of State Shultz was the first to tell of the Soviet shooting down of the airliner. This serves to show that U.S.-Soviet military confrontation is a routine matter. Although Reagan's actions since coming to power in vying with the Soviet Union for hegemony, engaging in expansion of armaments, and greatly increasing military spending while cutting welfare spending have opened a way out for big arms manufacturers and enterprises, they have, to a greater degree, caused domestic dissatisfaction with his policies. It has not yet been announced whether he himself will run for reelection. That this incident has occurred just before the opening shots of next year's presidential election campaign will have an effect on the U.S. domestic political situation.

Third, the U.S.-Soviet rivalry for regional nuclear superiority, which is expected to have a showdown at the end of this year, has already caused hesitations in Western Europe. Although Britain supports the U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles at year end, certain Western European countries are still expressing reservations, and many of the masses have opposed this. The Soviet Union's brazen shooting down of an airliner with missiles may well cause a different kind of wave that will help with the accomplishment of the U.S. plan. If this is how things turn out, it will be even more difficult than before to reach agreement in the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks.

Fourth is the Asian aspect. U.S.-Soviet rivalry in the Asian region has entered a new stage this year. Soviet military power in Asia has increased considerably; the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20 nuclear missiles and has also armed the four Japanese islands it has occupied. The United States has started to restore its hegemony in Asia this year, first by latching onto Japan and requiring that country to take a share of its defense and the costs, so as to form a joint U.S.-Japanese military and political setup. There are indeed a small number of people in Japan who want to go further than that and to increase military strength still more. That this incident occurred over the sea to the north of Japan will be a new stimulant to U.S.-Soviet rivalry in Asia and to the feelings of the Japanese people.

This shocking incident has its accidental side and also, still more, its inevitable side. This is why the significance of the Soviet Union's shooting down of an international airliner without cause is so extremely profound.

LUO FU ALLEGEDLY RELEASED, HOLDS NEW POST

HK050915 Hong Kong CHISHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 83 p 101

[Report by Yu Chiwen: "Luo Fu Comes Out of Jail and Holds a New Post"]

[Text] Recently, the story made the rounds in Hong Kong cultural circles that Luo Cheng-xun (Luo Fu), former editor-in-chief of HSIN WAN PO, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court on 20 April, had been released and had taken up a new post.

It was said that Luo Fu's new job was to arrange for the publication of literary and art works in Hong Kong. It carried a monthly salary of 64 yuan.

Luo Fu's wife, Wu Xiusheng, has retired from her job with WEN WEI PO, Acquaintances of Luo Fu's family who made many phone calls to his home in Hong Kong, did not get any answer. It is said that Wu Xiusheng often stayed with her husband in Beijing. But she still retains her status as a Hong Kong resident and has kept her home in Hong Kong.

As to the reasons for Luo Fu's release, it was said that the relevant Chinese Communist leaders pointed out that since he had pleaded guilty and assumed a good attitude and had rendered meritorious services in the past, he might as well be used again. Though he made a serious mistake, he had admitted it. This was all right. A chance must be given him, so that he could do something to atone for his mistake! He was thus set free.

In an article in the June issue of CHISHIH NIENTAI, this writer predicted that Luo Fu was not likely to serve the full term of 10 years' imprisonment. "After a few years, he may be 'released' from jail and given a job." Now, it seems that the writer was too conservative in his guess. If the story in circulation proves to be true, then he was released two months after the pronouncement of the verdict. It is likely that all these arrangements had been made before the sentence was pronounced.

Those in Hong Kong cultural circles who know Luo Fu have talked much about this matter, as far as the relations between the CPC leadership and the administration of justice are concerned.

GUANGDONG TO ADOPT 'WIDER' OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK060743 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Ren Zhongyi Discusses Guangdong Economic Situation, Stresses Pursuing a More Intensive Open-Door Policy"]

[Text] In an article specially written in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of WEN WEI PO, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, expounded the open-door policy of our country. He pointed out that "generally speaking, we have not done enough in our open-door policy, and we want to open our door still wider."

The article by Secretary Ren described the changes that have taken place since Guangdong implemented the policy of opening to the outside world. He revealed that from now on, on the basis of the whole province carrying out the open-door policy, classified and specific guidance would be effected regarding different areas. The first thing is to do a still better job in the three special economic zones -- Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou. The second thing is to speed up the exploitation and development of Hainan Island. In order to expedite the development and construction of Hainan Island, it has been decided that a policy of promoting development by open-door practices should be implemented there. According to the regulations of the state, Hainan Island, in its economic activities with foreign units, can implement a policy similar to that of the special economic zones, with special preferences and consideration given to Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and foreigners who come to Hainan Island to conduct activities such as investment, joint ventures, trade, and tourism. The state is also giving active support to the construction of Hainan Island by providing it with financial and material resources and other assistance. It is very probable that the day when Hainan's economy takes off is not very far. Furthermore, we mean to adopt practical measures, including opening our door wider to the outside world, to actively promote the economic development of the Zhujiang delta region. This region comprises Guangzhou, Fushan, Jiangmen and other important cities, together with some counties with comparatively developed economy. We want to enable this region, on the basis of self-reliance, to further expand its economic and trade activities, to actively develop economic cooperation with foreign businessmen, especially with Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and to actively utilize foreign capital to introduce technologies from abroad, so as to speed up the economic development of this important region.

The full text of the article by Secretary Ren, which consists of 3,800 Chinese characters, will be published in "WEN WEI PO's 35th anniversary supplement."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 7, 1983

